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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1804.

FROM THE LONDON GLOBE.

Political and Hiſtorical remarks on the Invaſion of England.

THE ſubjugation of the Britiſh iſlands has been the favourite ſcheme of the French politicians ever ſince the Kings of England loſt their territorial poſſeſſions in France.—The civil wars between French Roman Catholics and French Proteſtants, during the ſixteenth century, the rivalry with Spain, then a prepondering power, were, for a long time, an inſurmountable obſtacle. But as ſoon as Cardinal Richelieu had cruſhed the French Proteſtants by the capture of La Rochelle, and humbled Auſtria and Spain by the victories of Guſtavus Adolphus, his plots and emiſſaries began to diſturb the reign of our Charles I. and factious Britons became, in his hands, the tools with which he intended to deſtroy the independence of the Britiſh empire. Charles I. periſhed upon the ſcaffold, and Richelieu died in his bed; but his plans ſurvived both. Cardinal Mazarine, his ſucceſſor, as Prime Miniſter, added Italian ſubtilty to French audacity. In bowing to Cromwell's uſurpation publicly, he ſecretly kept up the hopes, and encouraged the intrigues and attempts of the exiled or proſcribed friends of the Stuarts.—After Charles II. had been reſtored to the throne of his anceſtors, Mazarine and his ſucceſſor, Louvois, employed the republicans as the royaliſts were employed under Cromwell, to diſturb the internal tranquility, to weaken the power of the King, and to undermine the reſources of the nation, preparitory to an invaſion from abroad. Any perſon who reads the memoirs of Dalrymple, containing the correſpondence of the French Cabinet, at Paris, with the French Miniſter here, may be convinced of theſe facts, and that all political parties, and all religious ſects were courted and paid by France, for no other purpoſe but the ruin of their common country.

When the miſled James II. was obliged to ſeek a refuge in France, Louis XIV. threw off the maſk, and threatened openly this country, as well as Ireland, with invaſion.—The fate of the Spaniſh Armada, and the repeated repulſes of partial armaments, did not deter him. The battle of La Hogue convinced him, however, that it is more eaſy to miſlead Britains by foreign emiſſaries, than to conquer them by foreign ſoldiers.—Ineffectual and trifling ſuccours were ſent by him to the Scotch inſurgents of 1715, and by Louis XV. to thoſe of 1745; invaſions were at the ſame time talked of only to create a diverſion upon the continent, and, by creating a neceſſity, to withdraw the Britiſh troops.—During the ſeven years war, when moſt of our forces were combating in Germany and America, the Duke de Choiſeul, Prime Miniſter to Louis XV. collected 50,000 men upon the oppoſite coaſt, and veſſels enough to carry them over; but the great Chatham was appointed to the miniſterial helm, and, inſtead of waiting for the enemy, France was invaded, the fortifications of Cherbourgh were demoliſhed, tranſports in its harbours captured or burned, and Belliſle was added to other Britiſh conqueſts.—During the American war, the ſuperior combined fleets of France and Spain ſailed triumphantly in our channel, but retreated after only threatening our ſhores.

After the peace of Campo Formio, the Regicide Directory created an Army of England, built ſome gun-boats, and publiſhed its intention of invading this country, merely to maſk its real object, the expedition againſt Egypt.

When Bonaparte had uſurped the ſupreme power in France, and ſucceſs had undeſervedly crowned him with victory upon the continent, an invaſion of this country was more ſeriouſly meditated, and a committee of naval and military officers appointed to draw and propoſe plans to carry this into effect. Boulogne was accordingly fortified, its harbour enlarged, and gun-boats were built, but not in ſufficient number to create any real danger. The known opinion of General Andreoſſi and Admiral Thuget, both members of the committee, was, "that ſmall craft alone, if ever ſo numerous, were ineffectual to the object in view, becauſe, though an army may be landed by them in England, a ſuperior fleet of ſhips of the line and of frigates was abſolutely neceſſary to prevent its being left to its deſtiny, without any probability of ſuccours from France." This cauſed Bonaparte to enter into a negociation and ſign a pacification with this country. He hoped to be able, during a peace, to raiſe a navy equal or ſuperior to ours. But the paſſions of a petty individual got the better of the policy and prudence of the ferocious Chief Magiſtrate. At a period moſt neceſſary to conceal it, his rage proclaimed his hatred againſt this country, and that the deſtruction of the Britiſh Empire was his ſettled determination. Inſufficient as his means then were, he declared, notwithſtanding, to Lord Whitworth, that army ſhould be ſacrificed after army, until the object of his barbarous ambition and vengence were obtained.

When the laſt rupture with this country took place, Bonaparte had the art to make the war popular, by perſuading not only his troops, but the ignorant maſs of the French nation, that the conqueſt of this country was as eaſy as his former atchievements. Every body opened, or was forced to open, his purſe, to ſubſcribe for building gun-boats, &c. whole foreſts diſappeared; every river in France, Italy, and Holland, was covered with floating timber; and its banks were crowded with carpenters; all ſailors, found or known, were put into requiſition every where; and, within ſome few months, we ſee oppoſite our ſhores an armament more formidable than ever Britons witneſſed before, and, what makes it more ſo is, that our ſecurity ſeems to increaſe with our danger. Ten months ago, when Boulogne harbour contained hardly veſſels enough to carry over ſome battalions, the belief of an invaſion was general, and the attempt was daily expected; at preſent, when according to the loweſt calculation, veſſels are collected at Boulogne ſufficient to carry over 80,000 men; and, after experience has taught us the impoſſibility to prevent the junction of ſo many gun-boats, flat bottomed boats, cutters, prames, and tranſports, a fatal and impolitic diſbelief has ſeized on our nation, though we have to remember that the man, whom fortune permitted, in 1798, to eſcape our ſquadron, with a numerous armed fleet, and 400 tranſports, and land in Egypt; and, in 1799, to return to France with ſome few frigates, through our blockading ſquadrons on the coaſt of Africa, and our cruizers every where in the Mediterranean, may well expect to ſucceed in an attempt, for which it hardly requires *ſo many hours* of favourable circumſtances, as did *weeks* in his former deſperate undertakings. It looks as if Providence would blind us, and deſtine us to ſubmit to the ſame fate, which has made wretched all other nations ſurrounding revolutionary France.—With an abſurd and falſe alarm, laſt year, we acted the part Bonaparte then deſired, in the ſame manner we do now, by a ſecurity dangerous in the extreme, and as blameable at preſent as our different conduct was laſt autumn.

The following narrative of a very narrow eſcape from an awful deſtruction, is copied from a late Britiſh paper. The place intended, as will be ſeen in the ſequel, is the town of St. Helier, in the iſland of Jerſey:

Monday, the fourth of this month, being the anniverſary of the birth-day of our Gracious Sovereign, all the forts in this iſland fired a royal ſalute at noon, by order of his excellency the commander in chief. The cannon in the new fort, on the large hill, were alſo fired. A corporal of the invalid company of artillery then received the matches, and locked them up in the powder magazine at the top of the hill, which is conſtructed in ſuch a manner as to be bomb proof; it contained 209 barrels of gunpowder, charged bombs, caiſſons full of cartridges of every kind, and a great quantity of other combuſtibles.

The magazine was then ſhut and the keys carried out of the fort. About ſix in the evening, while the officer on guard was at dinner, according to cuſtom, with the brother officers of his regiment, the ſoldiers on guard obſerved ſmoke iſſuing through an air hole, at one of the ends of the magazine, and immediately ran from the fort. Mr. P. Lys, the ſignal officer on the hill, ſeeing from the watch houſe the ſoldiers in motion, and hearing them calling out fire, ran out before they had all ſet off, and approaching the magazine, obſerved the ſmoke iſſuing through the two air holes, at the two ends. Having found Thomas Touzel and Edward Touzel, two brothers, and both carpenters, employed by him in the town, who had come to aſſiſt him to take down a temporary enſign ſtaff, which they had erected in the morning, he ſent the former to acquaint the commander in chief of the danger with which the magazine was threatened; and to Captain Salmon, of the artillery, to get the keys. Touzel, before he ſet out, uſed every effort to induce his brother to quit the ſpot, repreſenting to him the danger to which he would be expoſed if he remained. Edward Touzel replied, that he muſt die ſome day, and that he would attempt to ſave the magazine and the town, at the hazard of his life; and ſeeing a ſoldier making his eſcape, he propoſed to him to remain to aſſiſt him in breaking open the magazine, which he refuſed to do. He then propoſed the ſame thing to another ſoldier, named William Ponteney, of the light company of the third regiment, who acquieſced in his demand, ſaying, that he was ready to die with him, and they ſhook hands. Edward Touzel then took a wooden bar, with which he broke the barrier of the palliſade which ſurrounds the magazine, and finding at hand a kind of axe, he got to the door of the magazine, where he broke alſo two padlocks, and having by theſe means opened the door, he entered, and addreſſing himſelf to Mr. Lys, who was on the outſide, ſaid, "The magazine is on fire, it will blow up. We muſt loſe our lives, but no matter, *Huzza for the King!* We muſt try to ſave it."

With theſe words he ruſhed into the flames, and ſeizing the matches almoſt burnt out, he threw them by arm fulls to Mr. P. Lys and W. Ponteney, who had remained without; Mr. Lys ſeeing a caſk ſtanding on one end filled with water in the neighbourhood of the magazine, but having no other veſſel than an earthen pitcher, he and W. Ponteney made uſe of their hats and this pitcher to carry water to Edward Touzel, who was ſtill in the magazine, but ſcarcely able to ſee, in conſequence of the thick ſmoke which ſurrounded him; obſerving, however, ſome wood on fire, he extinguiſhed it with the water which was brought to him. He then called out to Mr. Lys, that he was almoſt ſuffocated, and requeſted ſomething to drink. The fire had ſcorched his hands, and even ſome part of his face. The people now arrived in crowds, bringing with them water, and Mr. Lys ſent him a glaſs of ſpirits, mixed with water, which he drank, and was much revived by it. At length, thank God, the fire was entirely extinguiſhed by the zeal and intrepidity of Edward Touzel in particular, and of Mr. P. H. Lys, and William Ponteney. Captain Leith, of the 31ſt regiment, and Mr. Murphy, of the ſame regiment, the officer on guard, and ſeveral officers of his Majeſty's troops, repaired with ſoldiers to the hill. As ſoon as they were informed of the danger to which the magazine was expoſed, Captain Leith, and the officers who commanded the ſoldiers, and all the other officers with him, employed the utmoſt activity to get the magazine entirely emptied, in order to aſcertain whether any ſparks remained in it; and, wonderful Providence! which ſaved the town of St. Helier and its inhabitants from the greateſt of all misfortunes, two caiſſons of wood, filled with ammunition, were found attacked by the fire, and one in particular, in which there were powder horns, tubes, and a flannel cartridge, was half burnt through. Near this caiſſon ſtood an open barrel of powder, to which the fire, had it not been extinguiſhed, muſt inevitably have been ſoon communicated. A rammer was almoſt conſumed, ſome of the beams which ſupported the roof were on fire. Such was the ſtate of things, when Edward Touzel, Mr. P. Lys, and W. Ponteney, diſplayed heroic courage and bravery, expoſed their lives to the moſt imminent danger, and thereby ſaved the town of St. Helier and its inhabitants from the moſt terrible diſaſter.—The Conſtable, therefore, finds himſelf impelled both by duty and inclination, to requeſt all perſons who have property in the town of St. Helier or its neighbourhood, to meet on Wedneſday next, the 13th inſt. in the church of St. Helier, at ten in the morning, to take into conſideration the means of teſtifying their gratitude towards theſe three brave and generous men, who were not afraid, in ſo perilous a criſis, of devoting themſelves for the ſafety of their fellow-citizens.

(Signed) THOMAS ANLEY,
Conſtable of St. Helier.

St. Helier, June 7, 1804.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, July 20.

The Elector of Bavaria has ordered an encampment of 15,000 men to be formed next September near Munich. His Highneſs is perfectly in the right to be on his guard, whilſt Auſtria has ſuch an unneceſſary numerous body of troops on foot, under pretence of manœuvring. The protection alone, however, of the Emperor Napoleon, is more than ſufficient to preſerve his Highneſs from the ambitious views both of Auſtria and Ruſſia, and all Europe together.

(Le Citoyen Francois.)

The Emperor of Ruſſia, or rather his miniſters and counſellors, has every where emiſſaries, who endeavour to ſeduce the inhabitants of other countries to emigrate and ſettle in Ruſſia. To people in thoſe vaſt deſarts of its inhoſpitable climate, Helvetia has furniſhed its quota, and ſome hundred citizens of our departments near the Rhine, of the ci-devant palatinate, have followed their example. The Emperor has, therefore, ordered all his prefects, commanders, and police commiſſaries, to put a ſtop to this emigration, by not permitting any perſon in future to croſs the Rhine, without a paſs from the miniſter of police, Fouche. Every foreign or French emiſſary, who is diſcovered in attempting to engage the people to emigrate, is to be immediately tried as an embaucheur, and ſhot.

The miniſter of the marine and of the colonies has written, on the 6th of this month (July) to the Prefect of the Arrondiſſement, at L'Orient, the following letter;

"The exhauſted ſtate of the maritime inſcription, *Monſieur*, and the acknowledged impoſſibility of completing in ſeamen the equipments of the veſſels of government, have determined his Majeſty to appoint, as you have already been informed, that the detachment of the ſaid land forces ſhould be embarked in order to ſupply the deficiency of ſailors. In order to derive from this meaſure all the advantage that can be expected from it, his Imperial Majeſty is inclined to excite the emulation of the troops by encouragements proportioned to the ſervices which they ſhall perform on board: and theſe are the diſpoſitions that he has fixed upon in this reſpect, counting from the firſt Thermidor, year 12; and during the courſe of the year 13, on the firſt of every month, will be diſtributed prizes of encouragement for the land troops who ſhall be embarked on board the veſſels and armed frigates.

"The firſt prizes ſhall be eight francs.—Theſe ſhall be decreed to the ſoldiers who being well acquainted with the uſe of the oar, formed to the management of the guns, and knowing well how to manœuvre among ſhallows, ſhall be in a condition either to reef or ſet the ſails.

"The ſecond prizes ſhall be of four francs. Theſe ſhall be appointed to the ſoldiers who being acquainted with the management of the oar, ſhall be alſo well ſkilled in the ſervice of the guns, and ſhall have made themſelves remarkable in this reſpect.

"The third prizes ſhall be three francs.—Theſe ſhall be decreed to the ſoldiers who ſhall apply themſelves with zeal to the exerciſe of the oar, and ſhall be accounted good rowers; ten prizes of each ſort ſhall be diſtributed among every hundred men embarked on board a veſſel or a frigate.

"If the number of troops embarked ſhould not be under one hundred, then the prizes of ſuch kind ſhall be reduced in proportion.

"The liſt of ſoldiers judged worthy of the prizes ſhall be determined by the captain commander of every veſſel or frigate.

"The liſt ſhall be read on the 1ſt of each month by the agent of accounts, and the prizes diſtributed before the crew and the troops embarked.

"Mention ſhall be made of the prizes diſtributed, as well upon the roll of the ſhip's crew, as on that of the troops embarked.

"The captains commandant of veſſels and frigates may reduce the number of prizes of every kind, if they know that among the ſoldiers embarked, a ſufficient number cannot be ſo well diſtinguiſhed as to deſerve that the whole of the prizes ſhould be diſtributed.

"The prizes of encouragement ſhe be paid from the marine fund.

"It is underſtood that the troops of marine artillery embarked ſhould not participate in theſe prizes, as their pay is larger than that of the infantry of the line, ſince the regulation of the 15th Floreal, year 11, made an addition of three francs to the pay of the gunners who ſhould have attained the higheſt manœuvres, and ſince, at any rate, theſe troops are, by the conſtitution itſelf, ſpecially attached to the ſea ſervice, they ought not to be allowed to enjoy the reward granted for the extraordinary ſervice that is required from the land forces embarked for the aſſiſtance of the crews of the veſſels.

"You will not fail to co-operate, as far as you are concerned, Monſieur, to procure the execution of the diſpoſitions contained in this letter, which ought to be regiſtered for inſpection and notified in all the ports of your arrondiſſement, where it may be uſeful that they ſhould be known.

"I ſalute you,

(Signed) "DECRES."

LONDON, July 28.

We have ſeen four letters from Italy, which all concur in ſtating, that the proclamation of Bonaparte, as Emperor of the French, has been received by the French army in that country, not merely with diſcontent, but alſo attended with diſaffection. When Gen. Jordan announced this new revolutionary dignity at Milan, and, with his ſtaff exclaimed, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" the troops remained ſilent, the ſoldiers ſmiling at each other. At Leghorn, the ſoldiers hiſſed, hooted, and grounded their arms; and at Genoa, they made a ſquare, and deſired to deliberate, when Bonaparte's countryman and miniſter there, Salicetti, interfered, and, by his advice, the men were ordered back to their barracks; where the officers drew up an addreſs of congratulation in their own names as well as in that of the ſoldiers. General St. Cyr, the commander of the army in the kingdom of Naples, had more difficulties to encounter before he could procure, not the conſent of his troops, but an addreſs from individual intriguers. It is ſuppoſed that Lucien Bonaparte had his emiſſaries in this army, and from enmity or envy to his brother Napoleon, had gained over ſome of the principal officers, who, on the 24th of laſt May, delivered a petition to General St. Cyr, demanding, "that as their men reſided in an ariſtocratical or rather deſpotic country, where liberticide principles may eaſily be imbibed, a new oath to liberty and equality, and fidelity to a Republican govern-

ment might be taken." St. Cyr ſaid he would tranſmit their demand to the Firſt Conſul.

Auguſt 1.

Our cruizers on the coaſt of Holland have ſpoken with ſeveral neutral veſſels and Dutch fiſhing boats, all bringing information that Bonaparte was daily expected there to review the troops encamped near Utrecht, and to inſpect the naval armaments at the Helder and in the Texel, deſtined together to invade this country. Some more gun-boats and flat bottomed boats have arrived at Fluſhing, from the interior of Holland, and the Banks of the Rhine, but their number is inſignificant; and in Zealand, they ſeem more to apprehend than to intend an invaſion. The diſcontent in Holland is great beyond deſcription, among all claſſes of the people, not excepting either the Members of the Directory, or the ſoldiers of the army, all equally deſiring to get rid of the French yoke. The conſequent diſtruſt is ſo great, that the French grenadiers govern at the Hague—French artillerymen occupy the batteries on the coaſt: French officers dictate in the Texel—and at Utrecht, where 15,000 Frenchmen are encamped, they have been joined by only 3000 Dutchmen; all the others being diſperſed in garriſons, where there are five ſubjects of Bonaparte to two Batavian citizens. From the 10th to the 22d inſt. 12000 French troops have paſſed through Breda and Nimeguen, for Hanover, where the miſery of the people is ſtill greater than in Holland. It is generally believed at the Hague, that Bonaparte, being diſſatisfied with the preſent Batavian twelve Directors, intends to reduce their number to three; it is even ſaid, that the Dutch Ambaſſador at Paris, Schimmelpenninck, is to be appointed dictator, until a peace with England.

While things go on thus in Holland, we find by a decree of Bonaparte, after a war of fourteen months, and repeated boaſts that the crews of his armada were complete; after France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and Flanders have been exhauſted of ſeamen, that his plans are acknowledged not to be mature. He ſtill wants ſailors, and premiums are now offered to tempt the ſoldiers to embark on board his ſhips of war. It is curious that this decree has not appeared in the Moniteur, but in the Gazette de France. Why is it not ſuffered to be ſeen in company with his pompous decrees of imperial appointments of Lords and Ladies of the Bedchamber, and all the other caricatures of royalty, by aping of which, he is now expoſing himſelf to the laughter, ridicule, and contempt of the world?

Auguſt 2.

The war between Ruſſia and Turkey, mentioned in the letter from Gottenburgh, is far from improbable, when we conſider that it muſt take place at the inſtigation of Signor Bonaparte, the Great Emperor.—He has never ceaſed, ſince his repulſe in Egypt, to caſt a longing eye on that country; to ſay nothing of his views on the Morea, Malta, and ſome of the Grecian iſlands—We have before aſſerted, and we ſtill aſſure our readers, that a confederacy had taken place between him and the Emperor Paul, to divide the Turkiſh empire in Europe and Africa, between them.—The outline of this plan we have laid before the public from authentic ſources of intelligence.

This treaty Bonaparte has been moving heaven and earth to renew with Alexander.—To this ſource muſt be aſcribed the conduct of Ruſſia reſpecting Malta, during the armiſtice of 1802, and ſeveral other events of the ſame tendency. The Emperor of Ruſſia juſtly ſuſpects that the Corſican would obtain the lion's ſhare, and become a dangerous neighbour, and truſts to the inevitable effects of natural cauſes for the poſſeſſion of Conſtantinople.

Foiled in theſe attempts, Bonaparte muſt try other meaſures. If he can perſuade the Porte that the paſſage of the Dardanelles with large forces, and the occupation of Corfu by Ruſſia, are dangerous to the exiſtence, he may inflame her againſt Alexander. If he can make the Turks believe that he will employ all his forces in their defence, that unſuſpecting power may yield to his repreſentations, and fall a victim to the infatuation. If the invader of England feels at length his inability to perform his might threat, he may wiſh for a pretence to withdraw his forces from the coaſt, and march them into the Turkiſh territories. For this he muſt obtain the conſent of Auſtria; but Auſtria is not yet in a condition to reſiſt, and may perhaps be ſoothed by a promiſe of a ſhare of the plunder.

Theſe projects may, by cool politicians, be conſidered as extravagant. But when the character of Bonaparte, the frantic leader of a miſguided multitude, is conſidered in all its analogies, nothing that is poſſible can be thought extravagant.

We repeat it—his views in the Levant are undoubted, but whatever means he may employ to obtain that end, Malta in the poſſeſſion of this country will check his exertions, and like the pillars of *Hercules*, may prove the *ne plus ultra* of his ſchemes of Eaſtern uſurpation.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) September 12.

On Saturday laſt we experienced one of the ſevereſt gales of wind that has happened within the recollection of our oldeſt inhabitants.—In fact, very few among us can recollect ever to have ſeen any thing, the effects of which was ſo deſtructive, as has been the late hurricane. The ſtorm commenced on Friday night, with a degree of violence by no means unuſual or alarming. On Saturday morning it had in ſome meaſure abated; but about 9 o'clock its violence increaſed until four or five o'clock, when it appeared to have gotten to its heighth, and continued to rage with dreadful fury until about ten o'clock, when it began to ſubſide: during the early part of the day the wind was from the north; but about the middle, and during the latter part of the day, was ſhifting almoſt continually from N. to N. E. Confined as the inhabitants were to their houſes, and unaccuſtomed to ſuch ſcenes, the imagination wandered uncontrouled over the moſt highly coloured pictures of deſtruction and devaſtation, and fancy preſented to the mind's eye the moſt horrid and awful conſequences. But when the morning came, and the ſtorm was ſo far ſubſided as to ſuffer the inhabitants to look about them, it was found that buſy fancy ever apt to exaggerate, had formed but an imperfect picture of the dreadful ſcene of havoc and deſtruction. The trees in every part of the city were proſtrated. The chimnies of a great many houſes were blown down, and ſeveral houſes themſelves. The ſteeple of the Preſbyterian meeting, and part of the walls of the Epiſcopal church, were blown down. The wharves from one end of the city to the other were torn up, and almoſt every ſtore which was erected at any diſtance from the foot of the bluff, was either totally deſtroyed, or ſo much torn to pieces, as to ſpoil every thing contained within them.—Every veſſel in the harbour was thrown upon the wharves, except ſuch as were totally deſtroyed, and large ſhips are laying on ſome of the higheſt wharves. There was no paſſing from one wharf to another; lumber, cotton, tobacco, hogſheads of rum, and in fact every article of domeſtic and foreign produce, were ſtrewed from one end to the other of them.

We have heard but of three deaths in the city, a man and two children, who were killed by the falling of houſes; but humanity ſhudders in attempting to deſcribe the ſufferings of the people of Hutchinſon's iſland, and other rice plantations in the vicinity of this place. All the buildings upon theſe places, almoſt without an exception, were ſwept away in the general deſtruction, and many lives were loſt among the negroes and overſeers with their families. The loſs of negroes from different plantations is computed to exceed one hundred. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Young, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Smith, Mr. Telfair, and Mrs. Ward, are among the number who ſuffered moſt conſiderably by the loſs of negroes.

Fort Green, on Cockſpur iſland, is entirely deſtroyed, and moſt of the men drowned; the officers were fortunately in town and a few of the privates.

Damage done to houſes above the Bluff.

Commerce Row, untiled, &c.

The Exchange, partly untiled, ſome windows and ſaſhes broken.

Dr. N. W. Jones's houſe, on the Bay, occupied by Mr. Nelſon, has the chimney blown down, by the fall Mrs. Nelſon has received much hurt, and two of her children killed.

The houſe occupied by Meſſrs. Bacon and Malone, near the fort—one chimney down, and ſeveral of the out houſes.

The houſe in Carpenter's Row, occupied by Mr. Bellinger, chimnies down, and unroofed, &c.

The houſe occupied by Capt. Webb, cruſhed to the ground—himſelf killed, wife and children eſcaped unhurt.

Mr. Hartſtene's houſe, chimney down, roof partly forced in, &c.

Judge Stephens's houſe, one chimney, trees, &c. down.

Mr. Geo. Anderſon's dwelling-houſe, chimnies and roof fallen in.

Mr. Berrien's houſe, chimnies and trees, down.

Mr. Fowler's houſe	do.	do.	do.
Mr. Philip Young's	do.	do.	do.
Mr. Wayne's	do.	do.	do.
Major White's	do.	do.	do.
Mr M'Nicſhe's	do.	do.	do.
Mr. William Spencer's	do.	do.	do.
Mr. J. W. Spencer's	do.	do.	do.

The Filature, both chimnies down.

The Court-Houſe, very much injured.

The Bank, partly untiled.

Gibſon's Range, five chimnies down, partly untiled, &c.

Meſſrs. Bolton's and Harden's brick buildings, on the Bay, partly untiled, &c.

The Gaol untiled and fence down.

Tobacco Inſpection roof fallen in, &c.

Stores under the Bluff.

Mr. James Wallace's entirely ſwept away.

Meſſrs. Hunter and Minis's lower ſtory entirely beat in.

Mr. Stackhouſe's entirely ſwept off, and contents, books, &c. property of Dennis and Williams, loſt.

Mr. Howard's ſtore not much injured, ſalt, &c. much damaged.

Coffee-houſe wharf, Mr. Dunn's Blackſmiths ſhop entirely ſwept away.

Mr. Archibald Smith's ſtores ſuffered very partially.

Mr. H. Lord's ſtore part beat in, and almoſt all the contents floated out.

Havens and Bilbo's ſuffered conſiderably.

Two ſmall ſtores on Hunter's wharf, carried away with contents.

Mr. Idler's ſtore and contents entirely gone.

Mr. Davis's ſtore and contents entirely gone.

The Fiſh Market ſwept away.

Mr. H. Reyneld's ſtore, lower part beat in and moſt of the contents carried away, the ſurf making a free paſſage through.

Meſſrs. Crook and Seamen's ſtore, lower ſtory beat in, contents partly ſaved.

Poultry Market-houſe carried away.

Mr. D. Meig's ſtore beat in, contents entirely loſt.

Meſſrs. Bolton's ſtore, northeaſt corner carried away by the bowſprit of a veſſel.

Machin and Mackintoſh's ſtore entirely carried away, contents partly ſaved.

Harris and Brooks's ſtore, northeaſt corner and doors beat in, contents entirely loſt.

Thomas Rodman's ſtore, lower part beat in, contents almoſt entirely floated off.

Mr. B. Maurice's ſtore part beat in, contents much injured and ſome loſt.

Mr. M. Lahriffe, front part of the ſtore beat in, contents entirely gone.

Burroughs and Sturge's ſtore and goods much injured.

Mr. George Anderſon's ſtores, one entirely down, the other much injured, contents partly ſaved.

Cumming and Harman's ſtore beat in, contents nearly all loſt.

Col. Gordon's ſtores beat in, contents entirely loſt.

SHIPPING.

The Gun-boat No. 1, is driven on Whitemarſh iſland, but received no material injury, and is expected will be got off—no lives loſt.

The ſloop Governor Tattnall, with coffee, &c. is aſhore on Waſhington iſland, near Mr. Bran's plantation—no lives loſt.

On the fort wharf, the ſhip Mary, loaded and cleared for Greenock, lies high and dry.

On Hunter and Minis's wharf, the Revenue Cutter Thomas Jefferſon, and a ſchooner.

On Stackhouſe's wharf, Mr. Scranton's pilot boat, above high water mark.

On M'Credie's wharf, a French national corvette, and the ſhip General Jackſon.

On Howard's wharf, ſloop Liberty, bilged, &c.

On the coffee-houſe wharf, the brig Minerva, of Savannah.

On the piles of Williamſon and Morel's wharf, brig Hiram, of Savannah.

On the piles of Starke's wharf, the ſloop Delight, of Charleſton.

On Montmollin and Heron's wharf, the ſchooner Hiram, of Savannah.

At Mein and Mackay's wharf, the ſhip Magdalen, of Glaſgow, upſet; the ſchooner Savannah Packet, of Charleſton, bilged on the wharf; and the ſloop Rachel, Brown, upſet, ſince righted.

On T. and R. Newel's wharf, the ſhip Brutus.

On Bolton's upper wharf, the brig Diamond and ſchooner Carolina.

At Wayne's wharf, the brig Brandywine, aground.

At Gordon's wharf, the ſchooner Cornelia, upſet.

On Craig and Mitchell's wharf, the York, of St. Simons.

In the above ſtatement we have not compriſed all under either head, as it is at this moment quite impoſſible to attend ſo minutely to the ſituations of every ſufferer, as one of the Editors has come in for a ſhare in the general deſtruction, ſuch as the loſs of two chimnies, doors, windows, fences, &c. and is compelled at this time to look at home.

In fact it would be a taſk more carefully accompliſhed to enumerate who have not, than thoſe who have ſuffered; and we much fear that we are not miſtaken when we ſay, that *One Hundred Thouſand Dollars* will not repair the injuries ſuſtained under the Bluff.

We have juſt learned that the planters on Skidaway and Wilmington iſlands, have ſuffered very conſiderably indeed.

On Saturday night in the gale, the brig Reward, of Portſmouth, Capt. Plummer, from Jamaica, bound to Portſmouth (N. H.) went aſhore on Oſabaw Iſland, cargo rum and molaſſes, Captain P. Henry French, ſupercargo, Joſeph Jones, Winſhop Read, and Andrew, a Dutch boy, were loſt; the mate and one of the hands have arrived in town.

September 14.

We have ſince our laſt obtained a more particular account reſpecting the fate of the ſoldiers who were at Fort Greene. From the account they give of their ſituation, it is truly diſtreſſing. At about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the water had covered the whole ſurface of Cockſpur iſland.—The ſoldiers, three of their wives, with two of their children, and a ſon of Captain Nicholl, aſcended in the houſe as the water roſe; but this was ſo extremely rapid, that it was with difficulty they were enabled to get on the roof of the houſe. Here they continued for ſome time, and the wind blowing ſo high that it was as much as they could do to keep in this ſituation; add to this, the inceſſant fall of rain, prevented them from ſeeing twenty yards in any direction; about one o'clock, P. M. the houſe gave way, and every perſon on the roof floated with it; not long after the roof parted, and they were all ſeparated, ſome ſeized hold of part of the roof, others got plank or ſcantling, which were afloat from a veſſel that had previouſly gone to pieces below them, loaded with lumber; and in this ſituation, thoſe who were ſaved (eight in number) drifted on Wilmington Iſland, after having remained ſeven hours in the water—during the time they were in the water, the lumber to which they held ſometimes would be carried out of the water ſome diſtance by the violence of the wind, and ſome were very much bruiſed by pieces falling on them, being previouſly raiſed in this way. The ſurvivors ſuppoſe that ſome of their comrades were killed by blows from pieces of lumber—one of the ſoldiers by the name of Lacy, was drowned in attempting to ſave the life of Captain Nicholl's ſon, another was ſaved by drifting on the top of a tree, and came in twenty-four hours after the reſt.—Lieutenant Platt, commanding officer of the fort, with five of his men, were ſaved by a fortunate accident. Finding it abſolutely neceſſary to have freſh water, he went with his boat and hands to procure ſome, on Friday morning, when he came high enough up the river to obtain it the gale increaſed ſo much from N. E. and a ſtrong flood tide, that he was obliged to come to this city, and after that it was impoſſible for him to return; many of the ſoldiers who eſcaped are very much bruiſed and wounded by nails, ſplinters, &c.

The men who were loſt, were

Reuben Armſtrong, Corporal.
William Crafts, Muſician.
Daniel Lacy, Thomas Moor, Joſeph Whitaker, John Glynn, Samuel M'Williams, } Privates.
James S. Nicholl, ſon of Capt. Nicholl.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) Sept. 17.

Captain Franklin, who arrived on Saturday from St. Auguſtine, informs, that the gale was very ſevere at that place—the tide roſe to an uncommon height—of nine veſſels that were in the harbour, one only (the ſchooner St. Trinidad) rode out the ſtorm—ſome of thoſe that went on ſhore, however, had been got off, and it was expected that moſt of them would be ſaved. The town had received no very ſerious damage.

September 18.

Captain Bythwood, from Beaufort, (S. C.) furniſhes the diſagreeable intelligence of the damage ſuſtained at and adjacent to that place by the late ſtorm. The Port Republic Bridge Company have ſuffered a very ſevere loſs; almoſt the whole of their labour for ſeven years, and at a great expence, they have beheld ſwept away in the ſhort ſpace of a few hours: all the cauſeway on the mainſide, and about half of that on the ſide of the iſland, has been deſtroyed. A number of chimnies in the town were blown down; and Mrs. Agnew has ſuffered a very conſiderable loſs in her out-houſes, &c. All the ſmall bridges, cauſeways, &c adjacent to Beaufort, have been ſwept away, and the roads rendered quite impaſſable.—So high did the tide riſe, as to overflow the cotton plantations in many places to the depth of four or five feet; and it is the general eſtimation that cotton enough will not be preſerved for ſeed. All the dwelling-houſes at Bay Point were ſwept away by the impetuoſity of the tide and wind, excepting that of Captain John Jenlins, the ſtanding of which was, fortunately, the means of preſerving the lives of all the negroes at that place; the white inhabitants took to an open boat, and after being expoſed in this ſtate through the night, they were fortunate enough to get ſafely on ſhore in the morning. Of three veſſels which were lying at Beaufort, two went on ſhore; the ſchooner Gulielmi, belonging to Meſſrs. Bold, Rhodes and Otis, of this city, was driven high and dry on St. Helena; and the ſchr. Collector, belonging to Meſſrs. Saltus and Yates, of this city, having on board about thirty barrels of rice, was ſtranded on Lady's iſland, and the rice entirely ruined. The Baptiſt Church, which was undergoing ſome repairs, has received conſiderable injury. Fortunately no lives have been loſt.

Extract of a letter from Chriſt Church Pariſh, dated the 13th of September, 1804.

"On Saturday laſt was experienced a ſtorm more deſtructive to the planters on the ſea ſhore than any preceding, within the recollection of our oldeſt inhabitants. In the morning of that day, when it ſhould have been low water, every part of our ſhore uſually covered by ſpring tides, was flowed by the waters of the ocean, which continued gradually to riſe until ten o'clock, when the ſea having covered the ſhallows of the chain of iſlands along our coaſt, which before had impeded its paſſage, flowed with increaſed rapidity until near one o'clock, which was beyond the time of high water. It then became ſtationary for half an hour, when it was perceived to fall ſlowly until the hour of low water, at which time all of our lands under cultivation were covered, and great apprehenſions excited leſt another tide on that ſhould inundate every part of the pariſh, and ſweep away the buildings on the ſea ſhore. At this time I removed my family and negroes to a houſe ſome diſtance from the ſea ſhore; they were taken from my door in a flat.

"The next morning opened to us ſcenes the moſt diſtreſſing—crops of cot-

ton, potatoes and corn deſtroyed, every pannel of fence ſwept away; lime kilns, with at leaſt one hundred tons of ſhells on them, levelled, the foundation on which they ſtood, made land, deſtroyed; ſchooners, ſloops and ſhell boats driven on ſhore and into fields; the injury done and loſſes ſuſtained on the ſea ſhore, can only be repaired by time and great induſtry."

Extract of a letter to James Simons, Eſq. Collector, dated Keawah, September 15, 1804.

"On Tueſday, the 11th inſt. after the diſtreſſing ſtorm of the 8th and 9th inſtant, I rode on the ſea-beach of the iſland, to view the awful effects of the ſtorm, which were exhibited in the ſpoils of the wrecked veſſels. Among them I picked up a ſeaman's cheſt, in the bottom of which was a ſmall drawer, containing a ſmall tin caſe covering a certificate of citizenſhip, iſſued by Geo. Latimer, collector af the diſtrict and port of Philadelphia, to John Jones, an American ſeaman, aged 20 years, dated 25th October, 1800, No. 5346; alſo a party-coloured ſilk thread caſe, in which was a pair of ear-rings and a finger-ring, both apparently gold.—Theſe four articles are herewith ſent. In the inner part of the thread-caſe, there are initial letters thus—I. I. to S. L.

"I have taken the liberty of troubling you in this tranſmiſſion, as they may lead to eſtabliſh the fate of the unfortunate veſſel and crew. Theſe trifling articles, when conveyed to the diſtreſſed ſurviving friends, may prove a melancholy memento. The articles being all found in the ſame drawers induces the belief that they all belonged to John Jones.

"The ear-rings and finger ring will be found in the firſt pocket of the thread-caſe. A ſmall round wooden ſugar box empty, has alſo been found on the beach, with the name of Thomas Dyek cut in letters on the cover of it."

N. B. The thread-caſe, ear-rings, ring, and the protection mentioned, are left with Mr. Freneau, printer, Charleſton.

NEW-YORK, September 28.

Captain Thomas Dalton, arrived at this port yeſterday, in the brig Roſe, from Cadiz, with very important diſpatches (as it is ſaid) to the Secretary of State, from Mr. Pinckney, our Miniſter at the Court of the King of Spain. Mr. P. had received his paſſports and was to leave Madrid for the United States about the 20th of Auguſt. The bearer of the diſpatches has given it as his opinion that a war between the two countries is apparently inevitable.

September 29.

The ſubſequent diſtreſſing account of the terrible effects of the late gale in the Weſt-Indies, has been politely communicated to us by Captain Bourne, late of the ſchooner Goliah, of New York, and Captain Patterſon, of the brig Neptune, of Philadelphia, who came paſſengers in the brig Agenora, from St. Thomas:

"The Agenora arrived at St. Thomas the firſt of September, and on the fourth, in the afternoon, a gale came on, and prevailed with great violence for three days, during which time it deſtroyed 42 ſail of veſſels, principally American. The planters ſay it was the moſt ſevere they had experienced in nineteen years; their crops had received great injury.

"Accounts had arrived from the windward, ſtating, that the Britiſh packet from Falmouth to Barbadoes with diſpatches had been loſt; and an arrival at St. Thomas, from Martinique, brought intelligence that out of 42 ſail at that place all but five had been loſt. It was alſo ſtated that Guadaloupe, St. Bartholomews, St. Kitts, Antigua, and all the Carribean iſlands had ſuffered immenſely from the ſtorm. Every veſſel but two had been loſt at St. Bartholomews, and all but four at Tortola. At St. Martin's, the brig Enterprize, Bowne, went aſhore, with a valuable cargo of ſugars, and part of his outward cargo of India goods, and the veſſel and cargo totally loſt: the ſchr. William Grennel, of Alexandria, with ſugars, was totolly loſt: another Alexandria ſchooner, and one or two prize veſſels were alſo loſt."

HARTFORD, *(Connecticut)* Sept. 26.

On the 17th inſt. the Freemen of this State choſe their Repreſentatives for the Legiſlature, and their Members of Congreſs, and the Nomination for Aſſiſtants. By the attention of our friends in various parts of the ſtate, we are enabled to give our readers an almoſt complete return of the Repreſentatives. The ſtate of votes for the Nomination we are not ſo fully poſſeſſed of.

The public attention, both in, and out of the ſtate, has been for ſome time paſt highly excited towards this election. The friends of New-England have watched with anxiety the progreſs of an attempt to ſubvert Connecticut. The bold attack upon our ſtate government, the factious attempt to throw the ſtate into uproar and anarchy, under the pretence that we have no conſtitution, furniſh complete evidence of the lengths to which the enemies of the ſtate would go *if they dare*, to accompliſh their darling object CONFUSION. With extreme ſatisfaction we congratulate the friends of freedom, of virtue, of peace, and pure republicaniſm, on the defeat of democracy, and the triumph of New-England principles, in our election the laſt week. It will be remembered, that in Major Judd's celebrated addreſs, is the following paſſage—

"Our wiſh is that men of all claſſes would cooly examine this ſubject in all its parts, and would decide under a full conviction of its importance. *By their votes will be known their deciſion. If a conſtitution appears deſirable, they will vote for men who are in favor of it.*"

By this teſt, the queſtion has been ſettled.

The freemen, after having cooly examined the ſubject, with all that the abettors of a New Conſtitution could urge in favor of their project, have given their votes, and they are in juſtice bound to abide the deciſion.—*There will not be ſo many Democratic Repreſentatives in the Legiſlature this fall, as there were laſt ſpring, by at leaſt fifteen.*

The ſtrength of parties in the Houſe of Repreſentatives will be, NEW-ENGLANDMEN, 132, Democrats, 63, leaving a federal majority of 69.—In the Spring the majority was 38. Thus, not only the federal towns, but many of thoſe which have heretofore ſent democratic repreſentatives, in obedience to the call of the New-Haven Convention, have explicitly declared by their votes, that they are ſatisfied with the preſent conſtitution of the ſtate, and that however they may differ from their neighbours on certain points of national policy, with *reſpect to the government of the ſtate they are agreed.*

It may be gratifying to the public to ſee what has been the progreſs of democracy in this ſtate for ſome years paſt. In October 1804, Mr. Babcock publiged in the American Mercury, the following ſtatement.—"The Houſe of Repreſentatives contained in October, 1801, about 40 republican members—about 55 in May 1802, and at the ſeſſion of October 1802, between 70 and 80." In May laſt, they had 78 members—They will have this fall 63. No comments are neceſſary upon the foregoing facts. If intrigue and corruption could have revolutionized Connecticut, ſhe would have met her fate long ſince. She ſtands firm, and increaſes in ſtrength, and vigour. Our ſiſter ſtate of New-Hampſhire has in a great meaſure regained the ground, from which ſhe was forced by ſurprize in the ſpring. Maſſachuſets, we have no doubt will purſue her own dignified and commanding courſe at her approaching elections. In this ſtate of things, let the friends of New-England thank God, and take courage.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.

A letter from an officer, late of the United States frigate Philadelphia, dated Tripoli, March 28, 1804, mentions that an impoſtor had appeared there who pretended to be authoriſed by Commodore Preble to negociate for the ranſom of the priſoners; that he was cloſeted ſome time with the Baſhaw, upon the buſineſs, but underſtanding that the Conſtitution was expected off that place, and apprehending detection, he abruptly broke off the negociation, and took his departure. He was on board the veſſel which ſailed from Tripoli under Britiſh colours, and was captured by the Syren, but he eſcaped in a boat to Malta.

The ſame letter mentions "The Commodore writes us, that the ſhip we chaſed in, and which was the cauſe of all our misfortunes, he has ſince captured, and upon inveſtigation proves to be a Pirate under Ottoman colours, and that the captain of her, who was extremely active in plundering us, with ſeveral of her crew, have been condemned as pirates—I hope will 'ere long pay the forfeit of their lives.—The writer alſo ſays, it is ſaid that Bonaparte has written a long letter with his own hand to the Conſul here, warmly in our behalf. When the French Conſul received his diſpatches, he went off to the Conſtitution and remained on board the frigate ſeveral hours; he was alſo cloſited with the Baſhaw and Miniſter till after midnight.

"Since the diſmiſſal of the Engliſh Conſul, we have, for very obvious reaſons, grown into favour with the Baſhaw.—A few days ſince Cabtain Bainbridge was at the Palace, and the Baſhaw, being in a very good humour, kindly told him that whenever he wanted to amuſe himſelf with a view of the ſea, to let him know, and the balcony fronting the ſea ſhould be fitted up."

A letter from the ſame, dated April 20, 1804, ſays, our ſquadron ſo cloſely blockades this port, that few veſſels can enter or depart, and thoſe that are bound here generally clear out for ſome other place ſo as to deceive our cruizers—conſequently we don't hear often from our ſquadron, and ſeldom have a conveyance for our letters to America. My turn of walking out generally comes round two or three times a week, when we take a ramble into the country, moſt commonly to the Baſhaw's gardens; the flower garden to the country Palace is not laid out with any taſte, and the flowers in it are of the moſt common ſort; but the Orange Orchard adjoining it is delightful beyond what you can imagine, and where we loll two or three hours under the ſhade of the orange trees, enjoying the cheerful freſh air, and feaſting upon the moſt delicious fruits.

A letter from the ſame, dated May 14, 1804, ſays, "we have not heard a ſyllable more reſpecting Bonaparte's interference in our behalf," and another of the 22d of May obſerves, "we anxiouſly wait the arrival of Commodore Preble, off this town, with his diſpatches, to open a negociation for our ranſom. Our conſolation, under our ſo long deferred hope, is, that it ſeems impoſſible for it to be many days more now 'ere we ſee him."

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, dated September 16.

"Buſineſs is nearly at an end ſince the dreadful hurricane upon the 7th inſt. which has deſtroyed all the hopes of the planter and merchant. It is ſaid, and I believe it, that what the caterpillar had left of cotton is totally ruined by the gale—ſuch has been the effect that all the leaves of the live oak and ever green are blighted and turning yellow—trees and ſhrubs more tender appear as if a fire had been kindled under them. The cotton being tender is beaten down, all the pods bruiſed, and of courſe will rot. The crop of rice is one half loſt, and ſome planters entirely who were late.

"The wharves are waſhed away to low water mark; ſhips, &c. drove upon, and up into the heads of docks, where they lay ſhattered, and muſt be dug out. I never witneſſed ſuch a ſcene. At Savannah they have ſuffered more in proportion as the river being narrow—the water ran higher by 8 or 10 feet than the uſual high tides."

HORRID MURDER. The recent murder of Ira Lane, who was murdered on the 27th ult. aged 7 years, by David Williams, aged 29, both of the town of Milton, and county of Cayuga, depicts the depravity of the human heart, and the imbecility of the human mind, in ſo impreſſive a manner, as to leave no doubt, that without the protection of Divine Providence, man, left to himſelf, becomes his own deſtroyer. The circumſtances attending this inhuman and awful murder are marked in ſo peculiar a manner, as to diſarm the vain boaſt of ſelf-ſufficiency; and, if this attrocious act is duly conſidered, will direct us to look up to God, from whom we have our being, as our only ſhield and defence from the ſeductive ſnares of our frail and depraved natures.—The circumſtances which attended the awful cataſtrophe are as follows:—the ſaid David Williams, when examined before the magiſtrate, after committing the horrid deed, declared that he was tired of exiſtence, and determined to rid himſelf of the burden of life—and at firſt determined to commit ſuicide: but the fear of a future puniſhment after this life, and ſelf-murder being an offence againſt the Supreme Being, that if he died inſtantly he would have no time for repentence, therefore thought if he killed another perſon he muſt neceſſarily undergo the forms of law before execution, which would afford him an opportunity for repentance.

After abandoning the idea of ſelf-murder, for the reaſons above ſtated, he ſent for a young woman of his acquaintance in the neighbourhood to come to his father's houſe to ſee him (the day he committed the deed) or it would be too late, after that, for the purpoſe he had in view by requeſting the interview. She having refuſed to come, he then determined to kill the firſt perſon that came in his way.—Shortly after the refuſal of the young woman being made known to him, the unfortunate Ira Lane, a neighbour's child, was going home from ſchool, and ſaw Williams with a gun in his hand, near the houſe of his (William's) father, and familiarly aſked him if he was going to ſhoot a hawk? Williams replied in the affirmative, and inſtantly diſcharged his gun at the boy, which ſlightly wounded him in the abdomen—after which he carried the boy into the houſe, and laid him on a bed. The boy called for his father—Williams told him he would go and call him, but went for his axe, bringing it concealed behind him. The boy having followed him, he took him a ſecond time and put him to bed, and then ſtruck him three blows with the edge of his axe, aiming at his neck, the two firſt miſſing the ſame, mangled his face prodigiouſly, but the third cut off his head; after which Williams retired within a wood near the fatal ſpot, awaiting for his purſuers, who ſhortly after came up to him. At their approach he made no attempt to eſcape, but ſurrendered himſelf without reſiſtance. When being carried before a magiſtrate, he confeſſed the fact, and aſſigned the foregoing reaſon as the cauſe, exhibiting no ſigns of ſorrow or confuſion for what he had done. He was committed to Canandaigua gaol, there to wait the ſitting of the Supreme Court. On being aſked, if he was condemned to be hung, would he wiſh to be reprieved, he anſwered in the negative, but ſaid he wiſhed not to be tried till he had time to repent.—The reaſon he aſſigned for ſelecting the child for the victim was, his being young and innocent, and needed no time for repentance.

Three things we infer from this monſtrous deed, from the conduct of the murderer—Firſt, the frailty of human reaſon—Secondly, the total depravity of the human heart—Thirdly, a belief in a future ſtate having a great influence upon the moſt abandoned, to deter them from the commiſſion of crimes. Take away the idea of future puniſhment, and the influence of religion on the human mind, and our eyes would often behold murders, ſuicides, and every ſpecies of crimes, and ſink man far below the brute creation.

The Indian executed in the ſame county for murder, aſſigned the ſame reaſon for committing the act. It is worthy of remark, in favour of the population of the country, that the ſpectators who attended his execution were computed at 8000. [*Herkimer paper.*

Notice to Creditors.

THE Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, have appointed Tueſday, the 6th of November, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Maſon Mulford, Innkeeper, in Bridgetown, to hear us and our creditors with reſpect to our obtaining the benefit of the Inſolvent Laws of New-Jerſey.

ENOS SINKMERS,
CHARLES BENNET,
EDWARD HAMILTON,
RALPH SHAPSHERS,
JOSEPH SCOTT,
JOSHUA BRADWATER,
LEWIS FASEMIER,
WILLIAM CADINGTON,
ELIAS SEELEY,
JASON LOPER,
URIAH LONG,
JOHN JAY,
NICHOLAS ADKIS.

October 2, 1804. ‡

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife HESTER, without provocation, hath left my bed and board—Theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD MARSHALL.

Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county, Sept. 27, 1804. ¶

To be Sold, at public vendue,

At the house of JOHN BROWN, Inkeeper, in the town of Berwick, on Fourth Day, the 14th of 11th Mo. (November) next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about one hundred acres, situate within one mile of the town of Berwick, on the west side of Susquehanna, chiefly bottom land on Briar creek, in Northumberland county, whereon are erected a good log dwelling-house, a double frame log barn, a well of good water at the door, also a merchant mill, the under part stone, the second story frame, lately put in order for merchant work; also a new saw mill, in good order. There is on said premises a quantity of excellent limestone; the situation is healthy and pleasant, and a great part of it may be sufficiently watered from the mill race at a small expence. The terms of payment will be one third cash, at which time a sufficient title will be executed, by giving a mortgage for the remainder, to be paid in two yearly payments, with interest.

N. B. The above property is part of the estate of ANDREW SHINER, and to be sold by order of his creditors, by

SAMUEL LIVEZEY,
SAMUEL JOHNSON, } *Assignees.*

9th Mo. 20th, 1804.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ANDREW SHINER, of Briar creek township, in the county of Northumberland, having assigned over all his property unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY and SAMUEL JOHNSON, in trust for the benefit of his creditors—Now this is to notify all persons having demands against the aforesaid Andrew Shiner, that they produce their accounts, properly attested, unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY, of Plymouth, in Montgomery county; and those indebted to the said Andrew Shiner, that they make payment to either of the above named Assignees, or to such persons only as are legally authorised by them to receive the same.

9th Mo. 20th, 1804. tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers, now in actual confinement in the prison of the county of Salem, have applied to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Salem, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the state of New-Jersey, the said court have appointed Monday, the fifth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Furman Mulford, Innkeeper, in the town of Salem, to hear us and our creditors, why we shall not take the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of New-Jersey.

CHRISTOPHER VANSANT,
JOHN ANDERSON,
JOSEPH FISHER,
ELLIS MEREDITH,
JACOB HORNOR,
JAMES M'CALLISTER,
JAMES HOWELL,
JOSEPH GOSLING,
SAMUEL WHITE,
DENNIS CONNELY,
JOHN THOMAS.

September 24, 1804.

FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Delaware, will be exposed to public sale, on the 16th of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A MESSUAGE and about one hundred and four acres of land, about sixty-five acres of which are cleared, including about five acres of meadow, two thirds of which are watered by a never failing stream, and more may be made; the remainder woodland of a good quality.

This tract of land is beautifully situated in Birmingham township, Delaware county, and of a good quality, adjoining Dilworth's town, on the road leading from Wilmington to West-Chester, and about half way between Concord and Birmingham meeting-houses.—It is thought unnecessary to enumerate further particulars, as it is presumed that any person inclining to become a purchaser will view the premises, on or before the day of sale, which will be shewn, and conditions made known, by

AMOS BRINTON, Administrator
of JOSEPH BRINTON, deceased.

Sept. 5, 1804

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediat payment; and all those person who have any demands against said estate are requested to produce their accounts, legally attested, for settlement. *5w A. BRINTON.

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, some time ago, a stray COW. She is a brindle, with both of her ears crept, also remarkably poor. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SIMON FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1804. †

ON THE FOURTH MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,

The German Trinity Church Lottery,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING, AT THE STATE-HOUSE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total value.*
1	of	10,000	are	10,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,000		2,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
90		50		4,500
100		20		2,000
6000		7		42,000
6274 Prizes.			Dolls.	90,000

Recapitulation of part of the Capital Prizes.

1 first drawn No. on the 10th day		500
1	15th	500
1	20th	500
1	25th	500
1	30th	500
1	35th	500
1	40th	1,000
1	45th	1,000
1	50th	1,000
1	55th	1,000
1 On the last day, when only 600 are in the wheel		6,000

Tickets and Shares, for sale, by

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,
No. 182, Chesnut-street.
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.
No. 85, South Second-street.
AND BY
ADAM PREMIR,
No. 134, south Sixth-street.
ANTHONEY HOOKEY,
corner of Green and Third-streets.
CHARLES BOWMAN,
No. 16, Budd-street } *Commissioners.*

Whole Tickets, 6 dollars.
Half Tickets, 3 25
Quarter Tickets, 1 75

☞ *CASH* will be advanced for PRIZES during the drawing, or they will be received in payment for tickets.

September 4, 1804.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of *JOSEPH CARVER*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate to exhibit their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

JOEL CARVER,
CHARLES SANKEY, } *Administrat.*

August 28, 1804.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 22d inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Northampton township, Bucks county, *A BLACK MARE*, near fifteen hands high, about eight years old, a natural trotter, with a bald face, and four white feet, a round lump under her chin of the size of a large hickory nut, shod before, and lately galled on both shoulders.—Whoever takes up and secures said Mare, so that the owner may get her again, if strayed, shall receive Ten Dollars; if stolen, and the Thief brought justice, the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by

GARRET VANARTSDALEN.

August 24, 1804. †

Sixty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 15th instant, a *BRIGHT BAY HORSE*, with a black mane and tail, a little white on the off hind foot, trots and paces about fifteen hands high, eight years old. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse and Thief, so that the owner may get his horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the thief.

JOSEPH RHOADS.

August 21, 1804.

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living in West-Caln township, Chester county, two miles from Waggon-town, on the 22d of May last, a small sized *BROWN MARE*, supposed to be rising seven years of age, has neither brand or ear mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MATTHEW.

August 21, 1804.

Notice.

THE partnership of Walters and Thomas, storekeepers, in Haverford township, Delaware county, being dissolved by the death of JOSEPH WALTERS—this is to give notice to all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have demands against the same are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

JOHN THOMAS, *surviving partner.*

Haverford, Sept. 10th, 1804. †

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Haverford township, Delaware county, on the 23d ult. a brown COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old, crooked horns, gives milch. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEONARD SNYDER.

Sept. 18, 1804.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at Point-no-Point, Northern-Liberties, 2 miles from Philadelphia, on the 18th ultimo, a red COW, supposed to be 4 or 5 years old, there is some white on her forehead, and two white spots on her hind legs. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY NEWKIRK.

Sept. 18, 1804.

Just opened,

And for sale, by the subscriber, at No. 16, High-street, corner of Front-street, Philadelphia, a beautiful ASSORTMENT of

TEA TRAYS,
CRUET STANDS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
ANDIRONS,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
CANDLESTICKS,
SHOVELS AND TONGS,
TABLE AND TEA SPOONS,

—ALSO—

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,
LINENS AND CALLICOES,
TABLE LINEN AND SACKING BOTTOMS,
And a General Assortment of other DRY GOODS and HARDWARE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JAMES STOKES,

May 23, 1804. tf.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of JANE BURN, late of Marple township, Delaware county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

JOSEPH BURN,
EDWARD HUNTER, } *Executors.*

Sept. 3, 1804.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of *EDWARD DOUGHARTY*, late of the township of East-Fallowfield, Chester county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

Dr. FRANCIS GARDNER,
HUGH JORDAN, } *Executors.*

August 20, 1804. †6w

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Darby, Delaware county, about the first of the Eighth Month, *TWO COWS*; one of them red, with short crooked horns, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old, in very good order; the other red and white, with a rope about her horns, seven or eight years old: both of them middle sized. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

THOMAS GARRETT.

9th Mo. 4th, 1804.

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, at Marcus-Hook Cross Roads, about the 15th of July last, a *SORREL HORSE*, about fourteen and an half hands high, supposed to be about ten years old, trots and canters. The owner is requested to come, prove property, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to defray his expenses.

JACOB D. BARKER.

August 27, 1804.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of WILLIAM SELLERS, PRINTER, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, to

ROBERT B. SELLERS,
ADMINISTRATOR.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1804.

Whitehall Farm.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, handsomely situated for a country seat, on the Swedes'-ford road, 5 miles from Norristown, and 19 from Philadelphia, near the Skippack road, and one from John Wentz's tavern; containing 101 acres of land, 20 acres of which are good woodland, and 23 of good meadow. A two story stone house, in good repair, with a new piazza 33 by 9 feet; a large garden, newly paled in. Also, a log house adjoining, suitable for a family; an excellent young orchard of 100 grafted peach and apple trees, with a number of plumbs, apricots, &c. A log barn, corn-crib, waggon and carriage-house, complete; stone spring-house, over a never failing spring, and a good well at the door. For terms, please to enquire of JOHN HALLMAN, on the premises, or to HUGH CHRISTY, No. 2, North Water-street.

August 30, 1804. tf

Came

TO the plantation of David Cunningham, in the Northern-Liberties, in November last, a pale red COW, dry.—Likewise, in April last, a brindle COW, without horns. The owners proving property, and paying charges, may have them again.

WILLIAM KESTER.

August 29, 1804.

Was taken up,

BY the subscriber, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, on the 30th ult. a *BAY HORSE*, with a small star, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB BECHER.

August 14, 1804. §

ESTATE OF

Richard Thatcher, deceased.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of the late RICHARD THATCHER, merchant, deceased, are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated, to the subscriber; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAMES VAUX, *Administrator,*
No. 72, North Third-street.

1st Mo. 1st, 1803. tbotf

For Sale,

A Grist and Saw Mill,

SITUATED on the main branch of Salem creek, near the village of Woodstown, in the township of Pilesgrove, county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey. The grist mill has two water wheels, with three run of stones, two of which are burs, three bolts, one superfine, and two common, one rolling screen, one elevator, and one jack. The mills are in good order and good repute, and esteemed to be the best stand in the country, commanding a constant supply of work. The saw mill is almost new, and lies within one mile and an half of a vast body of white oak timber of the first quality. Also, with the above, two hundred and ten acres of good land, one hundred well timbered, fifteen meadow, and the residue plough land (about seventeen acres of which lie in the village of Woodstown, pleasantly situated for building lots.) There are on the premises two convenient dwelling houses, two barns, out houses, &c. two bearing apple orchards, two peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit; the whole lying on the main post road from Philadelphia to Salem, distant twenty-seven miles from the former, and nine miles from the latter, and within five of a public landing. The above may be purchased together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. Presuming no person will contract without first viewing the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary.—For further particulars apply to the subscribers, on the premises.

WILLIAM WAYNMAN,
SAML. L. JAMES.

Woodstown, 29th August, 1803. tf

N. B. The subscribers having it in contemplation to view some of the back lands in the states of New-York and Pennsylvania, would not object to receive a considerable number of acres in part pay, provided they approve of them. WAYNMAN & JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR HALL AND SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No 51, MARKET-STREET.

OCTOBER, 1804.] THE [NUMBER 3852.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1804.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

ROYAL NEGOCIATION.

Laſt year a propoſition was made, through the medium of the King of Pruſſia, to his Majeſty Louis XVIII. to renounce his rights to the throne of France, in favour of Bonaparte. Upon that occaſion his royal highneſs monſieur, brother to the King of France and Navarre, publiſhed and diſtributed, among the emigrant nobility and clergy, and ſeveral members of the diplomatic corps, a declaration, ſtating the offer made to Louis XVIII. his Majeſty's dignified refuſal, and the adheſion of the ſeveral branches of the Bourbon family to that determination. That ſtatement appeared in the Star of the 26th of July, 1803; but at that time a part only of this intereſting tranſaction was known to the public. With the reaſons urged by the Pruſſian agent, the Preſident De Meyer, in ſupport of the propoſition, and the noble and generous letter of the King of France to the King of Pruſſia, which we this day lay before our readers, we were then unacquainted. They will no doubt be read with intereſt by thoſe, who are not inſenſible to the ſufferings of unfortunate princes, and who deteſt the unprincipled means, by which the Corſican uſurper adds inſult to injuſtice.

STATE PAPER.

Louis XVIII. the King of Pruſſia, and Bonaparte.

Friday, the 25th of February, 1803, the King was informed by M. the Abbe Edgeworth, that M. the Preſident de Meyer, who arrived from Berlin, was charged with a miſſion to him, upon the part of his majeſty the King of Pruſſia. The object of this miſſion was to obtain the renunciation, full and entire, of the whole houſe of Bourbon to the throne of France, as alſo to all the dominions which they had poſſeſſed. As the price of this ſacrifice, Bonaparte would ſecure to them indemnities, and even a brilliant ſtate of life—*(exiſtence.)*

Saturday morning, the 26th, the King received M. the Preſident de Meyer. After the aſſurances of tender intereſt, which his Pruſſian Majeſty felt for M. the Count de Liſle and his family, M. the Preſident explained the ſubject of his miſſion.—"He obſerved, that Bonaparte had not overturned the throne of France; that he had no part in the horrors of the revolution; that he had put an end to it; he expatiated upon the good he had done for France, and even for all Europe.

"He ſaid, that the revolution was conſolidated more by factions within, than by war without. All reaction was impoſſible, becauſe a want of repoſe is wanted, every where are felt intereſts created by it, and incompatible with the return of the ancient order of things: religion has conſecrated the new; the Sovereigns of Europe have acknowledged it; a political ſyſtem, common to all nations, is eſtabliſhed upon this caſe, and the Kings will maintain it from conſcience, from duty, from intereſt.

"The conſequence was, that the houſe of Bourbon remained without ſupport, and without means of exiſtence, for the future; becauſe the favors which they have received from Ruſſia may at leaſt fail the children and ſucceſſors of the Count de Liſle; that in a few years Bonaparte would no longer find an advantage to ſet a value upon reſignation; that it would be more wiſe to take advantage of the preſent moment, ſeeing the rights were not yet proſcribed, to act honourably, uſefully, and ſecurely.

"Uſefully, becauſe the firſt benefit to the family of the Bourbons would be a brilliant ſtate (ſort.) Securely, becauſe Pruſſia, Ruſſia, and the other powers of Europe, would guarantee the treaty. Honourably, becauſe that family would conſolidate the repoſe of France and of all Europe, by its ſacrifices.

"If the moſt touching ability and intereſt could have prevailed over the honour, over the duty, over the ſentiments, which he preſerved for his country, the King would have been ſhaken. Without ſtopping to diſcuſs the motives which were preſented to him, and which eſtabliſhed his rights, far from weakening them; as ſuch a ſtep revived his hopes, far from deſtroying them; his Majeſty anſwers:

"I do not confound Monſieur Bonaparte with thoſe who have preceded him. I eſteem his valour, his military talents. I give him credit for ſeveral acts of his adminiſtration, for the good they have done to my people will be always dear to me. But he deceives himſelf, if he thinks to induce me to abandon my rights. Far from it, he would eſtabliſh them himſelf, if they could be queſtioned, by the ſtep which he has now taken. I know not the intentions of God reſpecting my family and myſelf; but I know the obligations which he has impoſed upon me, by the rank in which he has pleaſed that I ſhould be born.—A chriſtian, I ſhall diſcharge theſe obligations until my laſt ſigh. The deſcendant of St. Louis, I ſhall learn from his example to reſpect myſelf even in irons; the ſucceſſor of Francis the firſt, I wiſh at leaſt to be able to ſay like him, "*We have loſt all, except our honour.*"

Monday, the 28th, the King ſent to M. the Preſident de Meyer, this anſwer, in writing, ſanctioned with the adheſion of his royal highneſs the Duke Angouleme, in theſe terms:

"With the permiſſion of the King, my uncle, I adhere, with heart and ſoul, to the contents of this note.

(Signed)

"LOUIS ANTOINE."

And a letter for his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, of which the copy follows:

"*His Serene and Chriſtan Majeſty,*

"I have thought it my duty to give in writing my anſwer to the offers, which it has pleaſed your Majeſty to make to me, and I requeſt M. the Preſident De Meyer, to tranſmit to you. But I cannot avoid to add to it this letter, in the firſt place, to thank you for the full expreſſions of friendſhip for me, which you have ordered M. De Meyer to uſe, in the diſcharge of his miſſion. Secondly, to depoſit in the boſom of your Majeſty ſome reflections, which I did not think proper to make in my anſwer.

"Not only would the preſent ſtep of M. Bonaparte eſtabliſh my rights, if it were neceſſary, but it farther reveals his apprehenſions, and I congratulate myſelf upon ſeeing them in ſo auguſt hands. I know all the advantages that I could take of this acknowledgment, but I would rather maintain ſilence, if I were not compelled to break it. This is a reſpect which I think I owe to a generous ſovereign, who grants me an aſylum in his ſtates. The great mind of your Majeſty is too well known for me not to diſtinguiſh its thoughts of meaſures, which its relations appear to dictate.

"Kings, to ſpare their ſubjects the horrors of war, have yielded to imperious circumſtances. Misfortunes ſupport me. I am alone. It is for me to maintain the rights of all, by never overturning any throne.

"Monſieur Bonaparte may march to glory; he has preferred the route that leads to celebrity: but if ever, liſtening to the voice of duty, and of his true intereſt, he ſhould have courage to entruſt himſelf to my word, then I would ſee with joy your Majeſty become a mediator between us, and give loyalty as a ſecurity of our reciprocal engagements.

"I ſhall ſend (as I have already done with regard to my nephew) to my brother, and to the other branches of my family, the overture which has been made to me.

"Your Majeſty may ſee the anſwer of my nephew. I ſhall lay the reſt before you, as ſoon as I ſhall have received them.

"I pray your Majeſty, &c."

Louis XVIII. Pichegru, &c.

Mr. Peltier's *Ambigu* contains ſome intereſting letters, written by the Count de Liſle (Louis XVIII.) to General Pichegru. They are dated Manheim, May 24, and Reigel, June 2, 1796. They refer to the operations of the contending armies at that time; and the firſt is prefaced by aſſurances of affection and eſteem for Pichegru, and of admiration of his military ſkill and talents, which induced him to aſcribe all the virtues and morals to Pichegru, which diſtinguiſhed the Saxes, the Turennes and the Calinats.

The unfortunate monarch next aſſures him, "that he ſanctions the full power that had been tranſmitted to him by the Prince of Conde; that he preſcribes no limits to them, but left him maſter to do and ordain every thing, that was compatible with the dignity of his crown, and the intereſt of the ſtate."—He moreover pledges his royal word that all the promiſes which he ſignified to him, through Mr. Montgaillard, ſhall be regularly adhered to; even that reſpecting the amneſty, except only the 17th article. His clemency extended as far as juſtice and the good of the ſtate would allow it; but he could not ſcreen from the vengeance of the laws men, whoſe crimes have ſet an indelible ſtigma on the French name. Never ſhould he be brought to acknowledge and ſanction the ſpoliation, the plunder of the property, and the invaſion of the rights of the five firſt orders. "Like Henry IV. I have to conquer my kingdom, and, like him, I will prove that I can conquer and reign. My phyſical ſtrength is but ſmall; of moral powers I am not deſtitute; and when the time comes I will prove it. My throne or my tomb: there is no middle point for me.

"You muſt beware of the confidence with which you have inſpired the Auſtrian cabinet; and you well know that the Archduke Charles has aſſerted, that you were the only French General that could have prevailed on his Imperial Majeſty to break the truce. It is my deſire, that you correſpond directly with me, and that by the particular channel that may be pointed out to you. I entertain the fond hope that you will ſucceed in re-eſtabliſhing the French monarch—and whether we have peace or war, I look to you for the accompliſhment of that great object.—I flatter myſelf that Mr. Wickham will continue to furniſh, with his uſual generoſity, the pecuniary aſſiſtance you may require."

Another letter is annexed from Louis XVIII. to the Archduke Charles, dated Reigel, June 30, 1796. It refers chiefly to the reluctance which his Majeſty felt to remove from the army, and to the means which were threatened to be employed to enforce his withdrawing. The letter then proceeds to ſay, "You have ſeen the whole of the correſpondence with Pichegru; you know his anxiety that I ſhould come nearer the effect, which he affirmed my preſence had produced, and, above all, his earneſt deſire that I ſhould remain. You have read every thing Pichegru had written upon this ſubject; the numberleſs channels of communication that he poſſeſſes at Paris, and among the firſt of the conſtituted authorities; who can, ſo forcibly as yourſelf, impreſs the Emperor with the neceſſity of my preſence at the army? I therefore intreat you, by every tie, by the conviction with which we are both impreſſed, that I ſhould remain with the army, to make the Emperor feel how eſſential it may be for the preſent, and for the future, that the union between Auſtria and France ſhould now be cloſer than ever? and how inſeparably connected with it is my preſence with the army, which may prove of infinite advantage, while my withdrawing from it may be productive of incalculable evils."

LONDON, Auguſt 1.

It is now poſitively aſſerted, that Bonaparte has threatened the Porte with an immediate declaration of war, if the Grand Seignior ſuffers any more men of war to paſs through the Black Sea and the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean.

The circumſtance of the Emperor of Ruſſia having taken Louis XVIII. under his immediate protection, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, is of infinite importance. We pledge ourſelves for the truth of the intelligence we communicated on Sunday, that the Emperor, in inviting his Majeſty to quit the Pruſſian territories, and to reſide upon the Ruſſian frontiers, did actually ſtyle him King of France and Navarre; and concluded his letter with a poſitive aſſurance, that he would declare himſelf very ſpeedily in a more ſignal manner. This information was tranſmitted to this country by Louis XVIII. himſelf, to his brother Monſieur. Every occurrence that has taken place, within the laſt two months, proves that this conduct of Ruſſia to the unfortunate brother of the murdered Louis is not the mere effect of pity and humanity for the fallen fortunes of ſo illuſtrious a houſe. It is the reſult of a determination to try to reſcue Europe, by another continental war, from the gripe and power of an uſurper. The Emperor of Ruſſia's ultimatum has, we underſtand, been diſpatched to Paris; and a private letter from Peterſburgh adds, that another note has been, or is about to be, ſent to the Diet of Ratiſbon, declaring, "that the Emperor finds his guarantee violated and diſreſpected, and the peace of the continent diſturbed, becauſe, as long as an hoſtile army oppreſſes Hanover, Germany is at war, and not at peace. Suppoſe that an Engliſh or Ruſſian army ſhould land on the banks of the Elbe, attack in Hanover the foreign invaders, combat them, and purſue them to Holland, or to France, could the German Empire then be ſaid to be at peace, when three foreign nations were fighting for one of the German States? And has not the Emperor of Ruſſia, as a guarantee, and the King of England, as Sovereign, more right, nay, it is their duty, to deliver Hanover from its invaders, than France to attack it without provocation, and to oppreſs it without reſiſtance? Theſe conditions, and others of the ſame deſcription, are of ſuch a nature, that they call upon all the members of the Diet, and upon the ſupreme chief of the German Empire, to take immediate ſteps to force the foreign invaders to evacuate the German territory, as in a contrary caſe, their impolitic endurance, and dangerous temporization, may extend the evils of the war, and involve the continent in all thoſe horrors it had been obliged to endure, from the ambition of France during the laſt twelve years. United, they may yet preſcribe boundaries to a government which knows and reſpects no laws but thoſe of power, and which threatens all Europe with its cruel and heavy fetters.

Auguſt 13.

Intelligence from Odeſſa mentions, that in purſuance of an ordinance of his Ruſſian Majeſty, an embargo has been laid on all veſſels in that port; from whence it is concluded, that the Ruſſian government purpoſes to embark all the troops contained in that neighbourhood.

From private letters received by the Carmarthen from Bencoolen, we have collected the following particulars reſpecting the attack of the French Admiral on that iſland: Linois

appeared off Bencoolen on the 1st December, with four ships, which were supposed at first sight to be the English squadron under Admiral Ranier; but no colours being hoisted on board any of the ships, created a suspicion that it was the enemy's squadron, which proved in a short time to be the fact. His attack was directed towards Poolo Bay, where vessels mostly anchor for safety. The loss on the part of the East-India Company is nearly sixty thousand pounds, and damage sustained by individuals is supposed to amount to a much larger sum. The Eliza Ann, captured by the enemy, had a cargo on board valued at a lack of rupees; and the ships Flora and Marlborough were burnt by their commanders, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Linois, on the 5th December, got under way from Poolo Bay, and was seen, by intelligence brought to the Governor, steering a southerly course. The losses are considerably increased by the rebellious conduct of the Malays and other natives of the island, who, on the French squadron departing, began to pillage the boats, &c. The vigorous measures taken by the English government at last reduced them to obedience. Linois was not, as reported, at the East-India Company's settlement at Bencoolen. The Carmarthen left Bencoolen in March last.

The Waterford Mirror, of the 4th, contains the following extract of a letter from an officer of rank in Botany Bay:

"*Paramattu, New South Wales, March* 10, 1804.

"On this day week, the rebellious part of our Irish prisoners broke into open rebellion, which has given us a great deal of trouble.—They are, however, completely dispersed again. their leaders, ten in number, having been hanged. About twenty were killed, and nearly the same number wounded; they had about 300 in one body, which were completely routed by forty soldiers, under the command of Major Johnstone.

"There was not any man of note in the rebellion, but they were composed of the dregs of the misguided Munster men."

PARISIAN BEAU MONDE.—A Parisian beau wears his shoes eight days, his coat three weeks, and his hat a month. His hatter, taylor and shoemaker, then take them back at one third of the prime cost, and supply him with new. The fashions thus change twelve times a year. Should a sudden change take place, he is supplied extra, and at an extra price.

The Parisian *elegante* has now laid aside her crosses. The head dress is covered with crowns, diadems and serpents. Probably a significant meaning is thus conveyed. The brilliant spiral folds of the serpentine ornaments sport in wavy play with peculiar grace among the luxuriant tresses of the belles, and give a very arch and spirited look to their laughter loving eyes.—They may be "wise as serpents," but it would be greatly undervaluing the force of their charms, to term them "harmless as doves." *Retrenchment* in dress continues the rage, and it is thought the fig leaf would soon be in vogue, did not the fashion run so entirely upon transparencies.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

AGRICULTURE.

Whoever can make two Ears of Corn, or two Blades of Grass, grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, deserves better of mankind, and does more essential service to his country, than the whole race of Politicians put together. SWIFT.

GYPSUM.

[CONTINUED.]

Independent of theory, which deceives us on this subject as well as others, we have a guide. A course of observation in various parts of our country, for now more than twenty years, has ascertained, that the plaister is better adapted to some soils than to others; to some crops than to others; and that some modes of applying it are more advantageous than others.

1. *Of soils.*—A coarse soil of sand or gravel, but with some clay or loam intermixed, as is generally the case, profits greatly by the plaister. What renders this soil so unproductive in its natural state is, that being very porous, and letting the water through it like a sieve, the roots perish for lack of moisture.—The plaister, by some means or other, though possibly by means that we do not yet comprehend, certainly collects or retains water about the roots to a considerable degree; which may be the reason of its converting this kind of soil into rich clover pasturage, and preparing it in a few years for grain crops. But if the sand or gravel be without a mixture of clay or loam, which is sometimes, though rarely, the case, plaister will do it no good; nor will any thing else which does not, instead of stimulating or acting upon what is already there, form of itself a permanent body, and supply the place of clay or loam. The best mode of treating such lands is to carry on large quantities of marl, clay, loam, pond or river or sea mud; stable dung, especially that of horned cattle, will answer the same purpose, but it is too expensive; nor will it quit the cost, as labour is with us, to apply any of the other articles in sufficient quantities, unless they are near at hand.

Common loams, except in low wet grounds, profit by the plaister; and the poorest of them profit the most. Those that have already been long dunged, and are in good heart, leave but little to be done which the plaister is adapted to perform. Nor is it near so profitable on land that is exhausted by long croping, as on that which is naturally poor. In the first case nearly every thing in the soil which furnishes food for plants, when dissolved, is dissolved and spent already; but in the latter case there are various substances remaining to be dissolved, and this operation the plaister admirably performs; nothing except lime will do it so soon and effectually. Hence its effect is distinguishingly great when carried back into the country, where the lands are newer, and have more fibres of roots, leaves, &c. yet to dissolve.

On a clay soil the plaister produces little or no effect, except on declivities, where water runs off rapidly and does not enter the ground; then it sometimes produces a great effect.—Clay bottoms or flats are sufficiently retentive of water of themselves; they generally retain too much, and might often be benefitted by a mixture of sand to render them more porous. It is much owing to the redundancy of water in the body of the clay that it bakes so hard in hot seasons that roots cannot penetrate it; if gradually deprived of its water, by bringing small parcels into contact with dry air, clay will pulverize like loam, and blow about in dust, as the white muslins find to their great annoyance, which parade the clayey streets of Hartford at mid-summer. Burnt bricks would also calcine to powder, like burnt limestone, was it not for the melted sand which petrifies them.

It is a common opinion, resulting from repeated, though partial, experiments, that the plaister will in no case produce any effect near the sea; and the conjecture has been, that the saline particles, with which both the earth and the air are more impregnated near the sea than elsewhere, are the cause of its failure there; but this conjecture is now proved to be an erroneous one. At Stamford, upon mere necks of land projecting into the sea, the plaister has been applied for several years past with a very obvious and great effect. Iron, with which the soil is often highly impregnated, and from which none perhaps is perfectly free, is known to be unfavourable to the operation of the plaister. This frequently abounds upon the shores of the sea, and often so much, that iron may be profitably extracted from the sand; as was long since ascertained in this state, by Doctor Elliot. Iron, and not saline impregnations, may therefore probably have been the reason that the plaister failed in effect in a number of experiments near the ocean. The black specks we often observe in sea land, and sometimes in vast abundance, are iron, and the best of iron.

There is one important circumstance relative to plaister, which ought to be stated, to prevent miscalculation and disappointment; it alone will not do for ever. It adds very little to a soil, though it prepares the food of plants which it finds there, while at the same time it produces a co-operation from the air and water. The consequence is, that where it has completely digested all that can be converted into food for plants, which will take a longer or shorter time, according to what it has to work upon, its effect in a great measure ceases. It becomes expedient therefore in most cases, once in a few years, say five or six, to give it new matter to digest. This is done in two ways, one by giving the land a slight dressing of yard dung about half as much as is ordinarily used for a dressing; sow the plaister on this, and the effect will be great, and may be continued from year to year, till the land wants another feeding. The other way, and more convenient one for farmers who have not yard dung to spare, is to turn in the turf or sward, which will furnish matter enough for several years digestion; and in this way the use of the plaister may be perpetuated, without losing its effect. In this respect it much resembles lime, which though a powerful stimulant or dissolvent, the most so that is used in husbandry, adds little to the soil.—And the case is in some degree the same even with stable dung, though in a much smaller degree. Where that has been plentifully applied for many years, and the same kind of crop continued, the land will decline in its produce; and if left to itself for a few years, will appear more exhausted and unproductive than land side by side which has been more sparingly fed with dung, or not fed at all.—Land is however not just like a horse, whose life will infallibly be shortened by high feeding, though he will for a time perform more service, and as much more as to render high feeding economical; land will *for ever* produce well by manuring, if the tillage be varied by a proper rotation of crops—a course much attended to in the agriculture of Europe, and which on some future occasion, we may attempt to explain. Happy would it be, if other good qualites could be so easily renovated as those of land.—Would to God there were some kind of tillage also, by which a republic that once loses its *virtue* could be restored to virtue again!—But no—the immutable decree is otherwise—*It is thenceforth like salt which has lost its savour—good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot of Despots.*

[To be continued.]

Translated for the Baltimore Telegraphe.

NOMINATION
OF THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI,
JAMES JACQUES DESSALINES.

We, Generals of the Army of Hayti,

ANXIOUS to consecrate, by an authentic act, the wishes of our hearts, and the dispositions strongly expressed by the people of Hayti:

Persuaded that the supreme power needs no division, and that the interest of the country demands that the supreme power should be entrusted to his hands, who has reunited the confidence, the affection, and love of his fellow-citizens:

Well convinced, by cruel experience and the history of nations, that a nation can only be suitably governed by an individual, and that he merits that distinction, who has to consolidate the edifice of our independence and liberty:

Considering their long serious of misfortunes and vicissitudes, they have determined to assure the guarantee and safety of their citizens in a manner immutable and unchangeable; and that the surest means of attaining this object is to *decree* to that chief, who is alone capable of governing and representing with dignity a nation, a title august and sacred, which concentrates in him the power of the state, and which reposes in him the pledges of internal and external tranquility:

Considering that the title of Governor-General hitherto conferred on citizen J. J. Dessalines, does not sufficiently fulfil the general wish—in as much as it supposes a secondary power, dependent on a foreign authority, to whose yoke we have always been subservient:

Without longer submitting to the frequent and obstinate refusal of citizen J. J. Dessalines, to accept a power which the people and the army have delegated to him from the first epoch of the proclamation of our independence—and since this refusal is contrary to the interests, the wishes, and the prosperity of the country, they decree to the aforesaid citizen J. J. Dessalines, the title of *Emperor of Hayti*—and the right of choosing and appointing his successor.—Desirous that this free expression of our hearts, already resolved on by the people, should be offered with as short delay as possible for his sanction.

Done at Port-au-Prince, 25th of January, 1804, and first year of the independence of Hayti.

[Signed]

Vernet, Minister of Finance,
Clervaux, *Christophe*, } Commanding the division of the north.
Petion, *Gobard* & *Geffard*, } Do. do. south.
15 Generals of Brigade and Counsellors of State, and
200 Generals of distinguished rank, &c.

February 15, *first year of the independence of Hayti.*

The Governor General of Hayti, to the Generals of the Army and the Civil and Military authorities:

CITIZENS,

If any considerations justify, in my eyes, the august title which your confidence has conferred on me, it is only my unalterable zeal in watching over the safety of the empire, and my wishes to consolidate our enterprize. Let us not efface from our minds those strong remembrances, which our recent misfortunes have imprinted on our hearts. They will be powerful preservatives against the surprize of our enemy, and we will fortify ourselves against every idea of indulgence with regard to them. If the milder passions place men in mediocrity, half measures arrest the rapid march of revolutions.

Since then you have judged it the interest of the state, that I should accept the rank to which you would elevate me, by imposing on me a new burthen, I contract no new obligation towards my country. I have long since made all sacrifices—but I feel that a higher, more sacred duty unites me to her destiny—I feel, I say, that I ought rapidly to conduct our enterprize to its determined object, and by laws wise and suited to our manners, suffer every citizen to enjoy individual liberty, without injury to the rights of others, or without offending that authority, which watches over our general happiness.

In accepting this burthen, as weighty as honourable, I make myself accountable for all the evils or advantages which may result from my administration—But remember that it is during the most stormy season you have given me the helm of the vessel of state—I am a soldier—war was always my profession, and whenever the barbarity or avarice of our enemies shall bring them on your shores, I will justify your choice, and, fighting at your head, I will prove that the title of your General shall always be honourable to me.

The illustrious rank to which you have elevated me teaches me that I am become the father of my fellow-citizens, whose defender I have been hitherto, but the father of a family of warriors should never lay down his sword, if he wishes to transmit to posterity his and them with combat.

It is to you Generals and Soldiers, who will ascend after me to supreme power, that I address myself; happy in being enabled to transmit my authority to those, who have poured out their blood for their country, I renounce, yes, I formally renounce, the unjust custom of transmitting my power to my family.

I shall never respect ancestry, but when the talents requisite for a good governor are united in the subject. Frequently the head which is fired by the burning ardor of youth contributes more effectually to the happiness of his country, than the cool experience or age which temporises at the moment when temerity alone should govern.

It is on these conditions that I am your Emperor, and destruction to him, who, elevated by the gratitude of the people, shall ascend the throne with other sentiments than those of the father of his family.

DESSALINES.

By the Governor General,
Adjutant General
DOISROND TONNERRE.

BASSATERRE, (St. Kitts) Sept. 7.

On Sunday last arrived, in four days from Barbadoes, the brigs Ceres, Captain Freeman, and Centre, Captain Prior. In the former Sir James Bontein came passenger. Some part of his baggage was landed here the same day, and the brig was to have landed the remaining part at St. James's House in Sandy Point, but on Tuesday she was obliged to put to sea, in consequence of the weather, and has not since returned.

We are sorry it is our painful task to lay before our readers, an account of a hurricane, of (considerably) much longer duration, and nearly as fatal in its effects, as the ever memorable one in 1772.

On Monday last, afternoon, the weather began to assume a very tempestuous aspect, and through the night the wind increased, and blew with great violence from the north and north-west, accompanied with incessant showers of rain. Tuesday morning held forth no hopes of an intermission, as it had only changed its direction, and blew with equal violence from the south west, varying frequently to the south. In the early part of the day a schooner belonging to Mr. Chadwick, of St. Bartholomew's, was forced on shore; and between two and three o'clock, the ship Reckford, Captain Dixon, having on board 520 hogsheads of sugar, and about 86 pipes of Madeira, was driven from her anchor, and forced on shore near Fort Smith, where she soon after went to pieces, hardly a vestige of her remaining—providentially Captain Dixon and his crew got safe on shore, and some part of the wine will be saved. A sloop belonging to Mr. Gie soon followed, and is since entirely destroyed. The American brigs Centre and Ceres, to avoid the impending danger, if possible, put to sea about this time, but the former could not effect her escape, as she was forced on shore, at Salt Ponds, and has since gone to pieces. The approaching night presented a most gloomy appearance to the other ships in the road, as every mark of destruction seemed to await them from the increasing violence of the wind and swell; they were seen, before the evening closed, to labour and pitch very much. About 1 o'clock that night, our anxiety was kept alive for the fate of the unfortunate persons on board them, as it then blew a perfect hurricane, almost every fence being blown down, several small houses carried away by the torrents of water that rushed down, occasioned by the unceasing deluge of rains, and many other houses entirely stripped. Wednesday morning, it presented a scene of horror to the imagination! Not a vessel in the road, and the beach entirely covered with wrecks! The William Pitt, Capt. Abercrombie, a ship loading here for Lon-

don, lay on ſhore above the Pond—The Aurora, Capt. Thompſon, a fine new ſhip, her firſt voyage, with a cargo worth 40,000l. ſterling, alſo on ſhore lower down—and the Young Nicholas (the ſhip recaptured and ſent in here on the 6th ult. by his Majeſty's ſhip Hippomenes, Captain Ayſcough, with a valuable cargo of mahogany and log-wood on board) laying on the bar; beſides the above, we have to enumerate the loſs of the ſhip Nelſon, Capt. Lennon, at Deep Bay; ſloop William Aſhton, Capt. Hauit, of St. Croix, at Sandy Point; and at Salt Ponds, beſides the brig above mentioned, are the wrecks of two American ſchooners; Mr. Dawes's ſloop; Mr. Rogers's brig Jaſon; Mr. Coventry's, ſchr. whoſe name we have not been able to learn. Accounts received from the different quarters of the iſland detail the many ravages made by the torrent of water from the mountain, and the damages (more or leſs) ſuſtained in the mills, and works of almoſt every eſtate in the iſland.—We cannot pretend to calculate the loſs on this diſtreſſing occaſion, but ſuppoſe it will fall little ſhort of 80 or 100,000l. ſterling. It is with much pleaſure we ſtate, that there have been but two victims who have loſt their lives on this occaſion; the one a white man who had the command of the prize ſhip Young Nicholas—the other a negro belonging to Douw Theroulde, Eſq. We almoſt fear to hear the accounts from neighbouring iſlands, as no doubt they have ſuffered in proportion.

A privateer belonging to Mr. Dugan, of Tortola, foundered in the gale, one negro only we can learn picked up; ſhe was ſeen on Tueſday throwing her guns overboard.

NEWBURYPORT, October 9.

FROM GUADALOUPE.

We learn by Captain Boardman, that reports were in circulation at the Point, the day before he ſailed, that the American priſoners, which had been taken from the New-York ſhip and brig, together with the crew of the Snake-in-the-Graſs, of Salem, carried in about the ſame time, had been liberated, and were about returning home.

BALTIMORE, October 10.

Riot at Elkton Races.—A moſt daring and outrageous riot took place at Elkton races in the week before laſt.—About forty United Iriſhmen, lately from the kingdom, who were employed in digging the croſs cut canal, broke off from their work on the morning of the race, and, armed with bludgeons and ſhelalahs, proceeded to the race ground, where they paraded in a menacing and inſolent manner, evidently with a view to attract notice or provoke irritation. It at length broke out in an attack on the ſtall of a free negro, which they entirely demoliſhed, and beat ſome of the negroes in a moſt cruel manner. On the moſt ſtrict enquiry, no greater provocation could be diſcovered to have been given, than that one of the negro men, on one of the Iriſhmen ſaying he would whip him, replied, perhaps you are not able: on that inſtant he was knocked down by blows from ſeveral of them. The negroes fled to the villages, begging protection from the white people. The rioters purſued them, ſwearing they would kill and deſtroy every negro in Elkton. Several of the gentlemen who had been on the race ground endeavoured to quiet the rioters, and ſave the negroes; but all to no purpoſe. They attacked the gentlemen, who had no other defenſive weapons than their whips, and many got ſeverely cut and bruiſed. A magiſtrate of the county, who attempted to do his duty, was knocked down and ſeverely beat. One of the rioters had his ſkull fractured (by a blow aimed at one of the gentlemen) of which he died in a few hours. Several of the rioters were ſeverely beat and cut with whips, and ſome of them were ſaid to be rode down. Some of them have ſince died. It is ſaid, in their approach to the race ground, they made their brags that they could whip double their number of Americans.

CHARLESTON, October 1.

A gentleman, who left Keewha iſland on Friday laſt, informs us, that ſix rum hogſheads, marked "*Portſmouth, Charleſton—Exported 4th Auguſt,*" had drifted on ſhore near the wreck of the ſchooner Liberty—Alſo, the ſtern of a veſſel, painted with Spaniſh Brown, and edged round with black, but without any name; and a veſſel's pump, bound with three iron hoops, apparently belonging to a veſſel of about 100 tons.

SAVANNAH, September 25.

A moſt brilliant meteor made its appearance at about one o'clock in the morning of Wedneſday laſt. Its courſe was ſerpentine, and the report, on its diſcharge, conſiderable.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Received by the Factor, arrived at New-York, from Greenock.

LONDON, Auguſt 16—17.

Diſpatches have been received at the Admiralty from Lord Nelſon, and a number of private letters are in town to the 1ſt of July, which ſtate that the French fleet in Toulon is apparently ready for ſea.

Diſpatches were on Wedneſday received at the Admiralty from Sir James Saumarez, at Jerſey, which ſtate, that an expectation was daily entertained of an attack from the enemy, ſeveral movements having of late been obſerved to have taken place. At the ſame time diſpatches were received from the Breſt ſquadron. The enemy, we learn, are ſtill in the outer harbour, watching an opportunity to eſcape, which, if the elements do not interfere, we truſt the vigilance and ſeamanſhip of our ſquadron will never afford.

The Bengal fleet, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips, and eſtimated at two millions, is expected to arrive before the firſt of next month, and no apprehenſions are now entertained of their ſafety.

The Marquis Welleſly has tranſmitted a notification of his deſign to quit Bengal early in the enſuing ſeaſon.

The value of the fleet preſerved from being captured by Admiral Linois in the Eaſt-Indies, is eſtimated at eight millions. The Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company have voted conſiderable ſums, as a reward for the valour of the captains, officers and ſeamen of the China fleet, for their gallant conduct in defending this valuable property.

It has been the invariable practice of the French ſince the Revolution to maintain their armies at the expence of other ſtates; and the different Governments of France have, when plunder was to be obtained, made very little difference between enemies, neutrals, or allies.

Application has been made to the city of Lubeck for a loan, which has been refuſed. Theſe outrages of the French muſt accelerate that confederacy of the Northern Powers, of which Bonaparte ſeems to feel ſuch an apprehenſion; and the circumſtance of Louis XVIII. having left Warſaw, leads us to ſuppoſe that the Emperor of Ruſſia will very ſoon take a decided part againſt France.

Accounts from Genoa ſtate, that Admiral Nelſon has captured and burnt five Genoeſe merchant ſhips near Marſeilles; and that the largeſt of the Hieres iſlands, to the ſouth of Toulon, has been taken. The Engliſh have eſtabliſhed an hoſpital there for ſick ſailors.

The King of Sweden has arrived at Pilnitz.

Bonaparte is expected at Antwerp.

Some of our cruizers off the coaſt of Holland and Flanders laſt week looked into the Roads of Fluſhing and Oſtend. In the former were 34 veſſels of different deſcriptions; and in the latter 56 were counted, moſtly gun-boats and cutters, as all the tranſports had been removed into the canal coming from Bruges, and their number could not therefore be aſcertaind. Information has been received, that 44 more gun-boats, and flat bottomed boats, built upon the banks of the Moſelle, had deſcended the Rhine, and were in the waters of Holland, and would probably in a week arrive at Fluſhing, to be fitted out there.—An aid-de-camp of Admiral Verhuel had brought orders from General Monnet, commander of the French troops in Zealand, to haſten the departure of all armed veſſels, through the interior canals of Flanders.—All neutral veſſels from the Dutch harbours report, that the common opinion in Holland is, that Bonaparte intends to have the expedition undertaken ſoon; but, at the ſame time, that his officers and men are no more ſo ſanguine in their expectations of an eaſy conqueſt of this country, or ſpeak with the ſame contempt of the nation of ſhopkeepers as they did laſt year. Some ſuperior officers, who have dared to remonſtrate againſt a landing of an army embarked in gun-boats, unprotected by men of war, have been broken by Bonaparte.

Wedneſday night, Moniteurs to the 5th inſt. were received, but they bring very little intelligence. Bonapare continued on the coaſt as late as the 1ſt inſt. reviewing the troops deſtined for the invaſion of this country: he was at Ambleteuſe on that day.

Private letters have been received by the Hamburgh mail, which ſtate, that the French having failed in their attempts to raiſe a loan in Bremen, had actually blockaded that city, and had threatened, if the money was not immediately advanced, to raiſe it by military execution.

GREENOCK, Auguſt 21.—Since our laſt, very little has occurred of material importance. Invaſion continues to be the order of the day on both ſides of the channel. The Emperor is embarking and diſembarking on the one ſide; whilſt our illuſtrious commander in chief is equally buſy in reviewing and ſetting in array, on the other.

It appears that the fleet under Lord Nelſon has been annoying the enemy near Marſeilles. The attempt made by them, in their accounts, to diſguiſe the fact, only tends to confirm it. He has alſo taken poſſeſſion of the largeſt of the Hierres Iſlands, to the ſouth of Toulon, with 1800 men, and 18 pieces of cannon, and eſtabliſhed there an hoſpital for 600 ſick ſailors. The fleet of Admiral Nelſon off Toulon conſiſts of twenty-ſeven ſail.

By the laſt Hamburgh Mail the following ſtatement has been received of the force of the Ruſſian Imperial army:—Excluſive of 12,770 invalids, it conſiſts in the whole of 493,859 men, among which 42,919 are artillerymen; 70,884 ſoldiers in garriſon; 219,125 field infantry; 49,738 cavalry; 2303 foot guards; and 3316 horſe guards.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.

GENERAL ELECTION.

For the diſtrict compoſed of the City and County of Philadelphia and County of Delaware.

Repreſentatives in Congreſs—Joſeph Clay, Jacob Richards, Michael Leib.

Senator—Dr. William Pennell.

FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Aſſembly—James Shariſwood, James Pearſon, P. Odenheimer, Hugh Ferguſon, Jacob Mitchell.

Select Council—Robert Patterſon, Hugh Henry, William Adcock, James Stewart, (N. M.)

Common Council—Thomas Leiper, Andrew Kennedy, John Purden, Robert Cochran, John Goodwin, Abraham Shoemaker, John Vallance, John Harriſon, William Ruſh (carver,) Alexander Cook, William Dalzell, William Powell, James Vanuxem, William Geiſſe, Andrew Leineau, James M'Glathery, Joſeph Worrel, Stephen E. Fotterall, Peter Chriſtian, Robert Porter.

FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Aſſembly—Thomas Davis, John Holgate, John Goodman, jun. Caſper Snyder, John Harriſon, James Engle.

County Commiſſioner—George Morton.

YORK, (Penn.) October 11.

We have delayed the publication of this day's paper, in order to give the reſult of the election. The returns have not all come to hand, but, from what we have received, it appears that the Moderate Republican ticket has carried.

Congreſs—James Kelly.

Aſſembly—George Spangler, Michael Helman, Matthew Clark, Adam Hendrix.

Sheriffs.—J. Eichelberger, Michael Klinefelter.

Commiſſioner—Joſeph Glancy.

Directors of the Poor—Daniel Spangler, Martin Ebert, Jacob Small.

Mr. James Kelly, a Federal Republican, is elected to repreſent the counties of York and Adams in Congreſs, in the room of the Democratic candidate, Mr. John Stewart.

Mr. Stewart, at his laſt election, had a majority of 837 votes in York county. This election, Mr. Kelly has a majority of about 200 votes above Mr. Stewart, in the ſame county, which is much leſs than it would have been, but for the prevailing ſickneſs. Mr. Kelly's total majority in the diſtrict will be about 500.

The Moderate Republican ticket carried againſt the Jacobin ticket, throughout the county, by an average majority of about 200 votes.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed DOMINICK AUGUSTINE HALL, Eſq. of Georgia, to be Diſtrict Judge of the territory of Orleans.

Letters are received from France, by which we are informed, that M. Pichon, Charge d'Affaires and Conſul General of France, in this country, has been lately appointed by the Emperor a Member of the Legion of Honor.

Vermont Election.—From the returns received, there is no doubt of the federaliſts having ſucceeded in re-electing their candidates for the office of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Treaſurer, for that ſtate, by handſome majorities. General Chittenden and General Chamberlain, both federaliſts, are re-elected members of Congreſs, by large majorities.

[*Utica Pat.*]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Savannah, dated Auguſt 9, 1804.

"The French fleet, conſiſting of four ſail of the line and five frigates, got out of Breſt harbour on the 6th inſtant, and Admiral Greaves was in purſuit of them—in a few hours there was not much doubt but, if he met, that he would be able to give a very good account of them."

Diſpatches from Spain, by Mr. Dalton, have been received at the office of the Secretary of State. The contents of theſe diſpatches, if we are correctly informed, are important, but their nature or tendency we know not. From certain circumſtances we are, however, induced to conjecture that they are of a pacific aſpect. (*Waſhington Federaliſt.*)

More than two months ſince we had, from certain hints given us, ſome cauſe to believe attempts were making by negociation, for ceding Louiſiana to the Spaniards, in exchange for the Floridas and the Iſland of New-Orleans, the United States to receive a certain ſum of money to boot. It is not impoſſible that theſe diſpatches may relate to ſuch negociation. *ibid.*

Letters from Cayenne, of the 8th of April, ſtate, that this colony enjoys the greateſt tranquility, and no fear is entertained of any attack from the Engliſh. A gang of runaway negroes had committed ſeveral exceſſes on the diſtant plantations, but had been ſurrounded in a wood by the colonial troops, aſſiſted by thoſe of the lines; and two of their chiefs were taken. Many of theſe negroes had continued in the woods ever ſince the anarchy of 1794. The privateer Uncle Thomas, from Rochelle, which had captured, and carried to Cayenne, an Engliſh ſhip, laden with negroes, had diſpoſed of them there to the greateſt advantage. Some of them brought as high a price as 2450 franks, and none leſs than 2008 franks. In the latter part of March, four ſhips, with 656 convicts, had arrived there from Europe. Of theſe 221 were women. They are to be diſtributed in different diſtricts in the colony; but, to prevent thoſe diſagreeable ſcenes which took place during the paſſage, the diſtance between the Royaliſt and Jacobin fanatics is to be as great as poſſible; all theſe tranſported perſons being of one or other of theſe two factions, were ſent away from France on account of their incorrigible political fanaticiſm.

The captain of the ſhip L'Amie de la Patrie, which had 60 women and 133 men on board, complains much of their daily quarrels and battles; and aſſerts, that it was with the greateſt difficulty he could prevent them from tearing each other to pieces. The women were worſe than the men; one of them, Louiſe Debaud, known at Paris under the appellation of a Fury of the Guillotine, tore the ears of Guilet, a Chouan officer, who was ill, and bit off the noſe of his ſiſter, a young girl, not ſixteen. As all theſe perſons are ſent there only as meaſures of ſafety, and by the police, and not after any condemnation by the tribunals, the duration of their tranſportation is unlimitted, and they will probably continue at Cayenne for life. They are all very poor, and in an extremely wretched condition, which, with the unhealthineſs of the climate, will no doubt make their exiſtence but ſhort. Ninety of them are already in the public hoſpitals, and twenty five had died within ſeven days after their landing. (*Le Citoyen Francois.*)

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of DAVID CUMMING, late of Willow Grove, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, will be ſold, on the premiſes, the 31ſt of this month, the following valuable

Real Eſtate, viz.

No. 1, CONTAINING about thirty-three acres of land, in a high ſtate of cultivation; there are erected thereon a large and convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone milk-houſe, barn, and carriage-houſe—a well of excellent water and a pump in it near the door. Alſo, a thriving apple orchard of well ſelected fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. This property is well ſuited for a farmer or country reſidence.

No. 2, A lot containing about one acre of land, adjoining the above, on which is erected an elegant large and well finiſhed dwelling-houſe, built of the beſt materials, and in a modern ſtyle, alſo a milk-houſe, and well of good water near the door. This property is eligibly ſituated for a country retreat or public buſineſs, it being on the upper end of the Cheltenham and Willow Grove turnpike roads.

There will alſo be ſold, at the ſame time and place, a number of valuable lots of woodland, containing from two to five acres, and ſeveral lots of cleared land, from five to fifteen acres each, ſome of which may be ſold with No. 1 and 2, if more agreeable to the purchaſers.

Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, previous to the day of ſale, will pleaſe to apply to JONATHAN HEATON, reſiding thereon.

The ſale to begin at one o'clock, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

RACHEL JARRET, *Executrix.*
GEORGE M. CUMMING, } *Exe'rs.*
JOHN SHOEMAKER, jun. }

Montgomery county, 10th Mo. 13th, 1804.

A CLERK for IRON-WORKS WANTED.

A MAN that is capable of keeping accounts, and attending to the usual business at Iron-works, will meet with employment, if application be made soon. One that has a small family would not on that account be objected to. None need apply, except they can produce good recommendations as to honesty and sobriety. Application to be made at No. 53, North Water-street, near Arch-street, Philadelphia.

October 8th, 1804. ¶

STOLEN,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber, the night of the 29th of last month, a light bay HORSE, with a blaze in his face, his near hind foot white, a natural trotter, five years old, sixteen hands high, and is blind.—A reward of Eight Dollars will be paid by the subscriber, living near the General Green Tavern, in Goshen, Chester county, to any person that will deliver said horse to him, and secure the thief, that he may be brought to justice, or Four Dollars for the horse only.

RICHARD GOODWIN,

10th Mo. 6th, 1804. †

To be Sold, at public vendue,

At the house of JOHN BROWN, Inkeeper, in the town of Berwick, on Fourth Day, the 14th of 11th Mo. (November) next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about one hundred acres, situate within one mile of the town of Berwick, on the west side of Susquehanna, chiefly bottom land on Briar creek, in Northumberland county, whereon are erected a good log dwelling-house, a double frame log barn, a well of good water at the door, also a merchant mill, the under part stone, the second story frame, lately put in order for merchant work; also a new saw mill, in good order. There is on said premises a quantity of excellent limestone; the situation is healthy and pleasant, and a great part of it may be sufficiently watered from the mill race at a small expence. The terms of payment will be one third cash, at which time a sufficient title will be executed, by giving a mortgage for the remainder, to be paid in two yearly payments, with interest.

N. B. The above property is part of the estate of ANDREW SHINER, and to be sold by order of his creditors, by

SAMUEL LIVEZEY,
SAMUEL JOHNSON, } *Assignees.*

9th Mo. 20th, 1804.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ANDREW SHINER, of Briar creek township, in the county of Northumberland, having assigned over all his property unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY and SAMUEL JOHNSON, in trust for the benefit of his creditors—Now this is to notify all persons having demands against the aforesaid Andrew Shiner, that they produce their accounts, properly attested, unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY, of Plymouth, in Montgomery county; and those indebted to the said Andrew Shiner, that they make payment to either of the above named Assignees, or to such persons only as are legally authorised by them to receive the same.

9th Mo. 20th, 1804. tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers, now in actual confinement in the prison of the county of Salem, have applied to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Salem, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the state of New-Jersey, the said court have appointed Monday, the fifth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Furman Mulford, Innkeeper, in the town of Salem, to hear us and our creditors, why we shall not take the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of New-Jersey.

CHRISTOPHER VANSANT,
JOHN ANDERSON,
JOSEPH FISHER,
ELLIS MEREDITH,
JACOB HORNOR,
JAMES M'CALLISTER,
JAMES HOWELL,
JOSEPH GOSLING,
SAMUEL WHITE,
DENNIS CONNELY,
JOHN THOMAS.

September 24, 1804. ‡

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, some time ago, a stray COW. She is a brindle, with both of her ears cropt, also remarkably poor. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SIMON FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1804. †

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife HESTER, without provocation, hath left my bed and board—These are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD MARSHALL.

Chester township, Burlington county, Sept. 27, 1804. ¶

Notice to Creditors.

THE Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, have appointed Tuesday, the 6th of November, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mason Mulford, Innkeeper, in Bridgetown, to hear us and our creditors with respect to our obtaining the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of New-Jersey.

ENOS SINKMERS,
CHARLES BENNET,
EDWARD HAMILTON,
RALPH SHAPSHERS,
JOSEPH SCOTT,
JOSHUA BRADWATER,
LEWIS FASEMIER,
WILLIAM CADINGTON,
ELIAS SEELEY,
JASON LOPER,
URIAH LONG,
JOHN JAY,
NICHOLAS ADKIS,
JOSIAH HICKS.

October 2, 1804.

ON THE FOURTH MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,

The German Trinity Church Lottery,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING, AT THE STATE-HOUSE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total value.*
1	of	10,000	are	10,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,000		2,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
90		50		4,500
100		20		2,000
6000		7		42,000
6274 Prizes.			Dolls.	90,000

Recapitulation of part of the Capital Prizes.

1 first drawn No. on the 10th day		500
1	15th	500
1	20th	500
1	25th	500
1	30th	500
1	35th	500
1	40th	1,000
1	45th	1,000
1	50th	1,000
1	55th	1,000
1 On the last day, when only 600 are in the wheel		6,000

Tickets and Shares, for sale, by

MATTHEW M'CONNELL, No. 82, Chesnut-street.
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun. No. 85, South Second-street.

AND BY

ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, south Sixth-street.
ANTHONEY HOOKEY, corner of Green and Third-streets.
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, Budd-street } *Commissioners.*

Whole Tickets,	6 dollars.
Half Tickets,	3 25
Quarter Tickets,	1 75

☞ *CASH* will be advanced for PRIZES during the drawing, or they will be received in payment for tickets.

September 4, 1804.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of *JOSEPH CARVER*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate to exhibit their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

JOEL CARVER,
CHARLES SANKEY, } *Administrat.*

August 28, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living West-Caln township, Chester county, two miles from Waggon-town, on the 22d of May last, a small sized *BROWN MARE*, supposed to be rising seven years of age, has neither brand or ear mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MATTHEW.

August 21, 1804. *

Notice.

THE partnership of Walters and Thomas, storekeepers, in Haverford township, Delaware county, being dissolved by the death of JOSEPH WALTERS—this is to give notice to all persons indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those who have demands against the same are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

JOHN THOMAS, *surviving partner.*

Haverford, Sept. 10th, 1804. ‡

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Haverford township, Delaware county, on the 23d ult. a brown COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old, crooked horns, gives milch. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

LEONARD SNYDER.

Sept. 18, 1804. *

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at Point-no-Point, Northern-Liberties, 2 miles from Philadelphia, on the 18th ultimo, a red COW, supposed to be 4 or 5 years old, there is some white on her forehead, and two white spots on her hind legs. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY NEWKIRK.

Sept. 18, 1804. *

Just opened,

And for sale, by the subscriber, at No. 16, High-street, corner of Front-street, Philadelphia, a beautiful ASSORTMENT of

TEA TRAYS,
CRUET STANDS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
ANDIRONS,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
CANDLESTICKS,
SHOVELS AND TONGS,
TABLE AND TEA SPOONS,

—ALSO—

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,
LINENS AND CALLICOES,
TABLE LINEN AND SACKING BOTTOMS,

And a General Affortment of other DRY GOODS and HARDWARE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JAMES STOKES,

May 23, 1804. tf.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of JANE BURN, late of Marple township, Delaware county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

JOSEPH BURN,
EDWARD HUNTER, } *Executors.*

Sept. 3, 1804. *

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of *EDWARD DOUGHARTY*, late of the township of East-Fallowfield, Chester county, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

Dr. FRANCIS GARDNER,
HUGH JORDAN, } *Executors.*

August 20, 1804. †6w

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Darby, Delaware county, about the first of the Eighth Month, *TWO COWS*; one of them red, with short crooked horns, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old, in very good order; the other red and white, with a rope about her horns, seven or eight years old: both of them middle sized. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

THOMAS GARRETT.

9th Mo. 4th, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the subscriber, at Marcus-Hook Cross Roads, about the 15th of July last, a *SORREL HORSE*, about fourteen and an half hands high, supposed to be about ten years old, trots and canters. The owner is requested to come, prove property, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to defray his expences.

JACOB D. BARKER.

August 27, 1804. *

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of WILLIAM SELLERS, PRINTER, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, to

ROBERT B. SELLERS, ADMINISTRATOR.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1804.

Whitehall Farm.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, handsomely situated for a country seat, on the Swedes'-ford road, 5 miles from Norristown, and 19 from Philadelphia, near the Skippack road, and one from John Wentz's tavern; containing 101 acres of land, 20 acres of which are good woodland, and 23 of good meadow. A two story stone house, in good repair, with a new piazza 33 by 9 feet; a large garden, newly paled in. Also, a log house adjoining, suitable for a family; an excellent young orchard of 200 grafted peach and apple trees, with a number of plumbs, apricots, &c. A log barn, corn-crib, waggon and carriage-house, complete; stone spring-house, over a never failing spring, and a good well at the door. For terms, please to enquire of JOHN HALLMAN, on the premises, or to HUGH CHRISTY, No. 2, North Water-street.

August 30, 1804. tf

Came

TO the plantation of David Cunningham, in the Northern-Liberties, in November last, a pale red COW, dry.—Likewise, in April last, a brindle COW, without horns. The owners proving property, and paying charges, may have them again.

WILLIAM KESTER.

August 29, 1804. *

Was taken up,

BY the subscriber, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, on the 30th ult. a *BAY HORSE*, with a small star, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB BECHER.

August 14, 1804. §

ESTATE OF Richard Thatcher, deceased.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of the late RICHARD THATCHER, merchant, deceased, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to the subscriber; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAMES VAUX, *Administrator,* No. 72, North Third-street.

1st Mo. 1st, 1803. tbctf

For Sale,

A Grist and Saw Mill,

SITUATED on the main branch of Salem creek, near the village of Woodstown, in the township of Pilesgrove, county of Salem, and state of New-Jersey. The grist mill has two water wheels, with three run of stones, two of which are burs, three bolts, one superfine, and two common, one rolling screen, one elevator, and one jack. The mills are in good order and good repute, and esteemed to be the best stand in the country, commanding a constant supply of work. The saw mill is almost new, and lies within one mile and an half of a vast body of white oak timber of the first quality. Also, with the above, two hundred and ten acres of good land, one hundred well timbered, fifteen meadow, and the residue plough land (about seventeen acres of which lie in the village of Woodstown, pleasantly situated for building lots.) There are on the premises two convenient dwelling houses, two barns, out houses, &c. two bearing apple orchards, two peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit; the whole lying on the main post road from Philadelphia to Salem, distant twenty-seven miles from the former, and nine miles from the latter, and within five of a public landing. The above may be purchased together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. Presuming no person will contract without first viewing the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary.—For further particulars apply to the subscribers, on the premises.

WILLIAM WAYNMAN,
SAML. L. JAMES.

Woodstown, 29th August, 1803. tf

N. B. The subscribers having it in contemplation to view some of the back lands in the states of New-York and Pennsylvania, would not object to receive a considerable number of acres in part pay, provided they approve of them. WAYNMAN & JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR HALL AND SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No 51, MARKET-STREET.

OCTOBER, 1804.] THE [NUMBER 3854.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1804.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Received by the Jupiter, Capt. Law, arrived at New-York, from London.

LONDON, September 1.

The General Coote lugger arrived in the Downs at day-break yesterday, from off Boulogne. She left three of our frigates and the smaller vessels warmly engaged with a host of the enemy's flotilla, to use the words of our correspondent, as close in shore as the depth of water would allow them to venture. The vessels which the enemy had sent out had not returned into port. The General Coote returned for provisions, &c. for the squadron, with which she sailed at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Adamant, of 50 guns, and all the possible force in the Downs, sailed yesterday to reinforce the squadron.

From day-break yesterday morning, till two P. M. the firing was very heavy and incessant. The weather, which had been clear in the morning, changed towards the afternoon; a thick fog came on, so thick that a vessel could not be seen a mile from the shore. Our Deal correspondent considers the weather to have been as favourable for the enemy as they could wish—a strong flood tide, fair wind, and a thick fog.

But if, as our Dover letter states, the wind, which had been Easterly, changed to W. S. W. the enemy could not, if the breeze freshened, preserve their station on their coast, but must either go back to Boulogne, or bear away for some other port. But when the General Coote arrived from the French coast, the enemy had not evinced any intention of going back to port. We have not heard of any later advices than those brought by the General Coote.

The loss of the Constitution cutter affords us an occasion for delivering it as our opinion, that our vessels should not venture unnecessarily near the enemy's coast and batteries. The injury they may do, is in general not a sufficient compensation for the opportunity they may give the enemy for exultation, by the effect which may be produced by their shot and shells.

The King George cutter arrived yesterday in the Downs from our squadron off Ostend, which she left all well. The enemy's flotilla remained in the harbour.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from our squadron off Boulogne, stating the return to port of that part of the enemy's flotilla which had came out of the harbour, and ranged itself along the coast under the protection of the batteries. With the particulars of the dispatches we are unacquanted, but we understand that the details furnished by individuals at Deal and Dover respecting the number of the French gun-boats, and the firing between them and our cruizers, have been very much exaggerated.

The Russian squadron destined to cruize in the North Seas, it is now said, consists of fourteen sail of the line and two frigates, the whole of which are victualled for four months.

The French fleet in the outer harbour of Brest was, a few days since, plainly distinguished by some of our cruizers. It consisted of seventeen ships of the line, nine frigates, and eleven smaller vessels. They had troops on board, and were perfectly ready for sea.

On the 16th inst. the French Minister at Berlin gave a grand entertainment in honour of the Emperor Napoleon's birth day. All the diplomatic corps were present. Neither the Russian nor the Swedish ministers were invited.

Sir Sidney Smith is greatly recovered from his severe indisposition, and had, on Thursday forenoon, a long interview with Mr. Pitt, at his house in Downing-street.

A letter from Petersburgh, dated the 11th August, says, "The Russian army is supplied with every thing necessary for immediately taking the field. The Emperor, in his present review of the different camps, has made numerous promotions. Every thing indicates the probability of a winter campaign, both by land and sea.

"As soon as Bonaparte's ultimatum, which has been categorically demanded by the Emperor, arrives, the politics of this court will assume a decided tone; and such has been the prudent foresight of this government, that it is prepared to set 300,000 men in motion at an hour's notice."

September 2.

The resentment of France against Sweden is occasioned by the conduct of that Prince, in the note which he delivered to the Diet of Ratisbon and the army, which, to prevent all aggression, he maintains on his frontiers.—His promptitude, likewise, to concur with Russia, and stir up the spirit of war in Germany, is a source of irritation; and many keen shafts are glanced at Sweden, for her submission to the despotism of England on the sea, and some keen reproaches at her pusillanimity, when the English fleet was suffered to batter the very walls of Copenhagen. There is, however, one consolation to be drawn from this paper; Sweden is now an enemy of France from aggression, and Denmark from policy; so that they are both always at the beck of Russia, should the Emperor seriously intend to enter the field with an army.

The King of Prussia is enquiring into the plot of Warsaw. Louis XVIII has taken refuge in the Russian empire.

The public anxiety is chiefly directed to the flotilla off Boulogne. It appears that it has returned to the inner harbour; but an attempt is generally expected.

The Paris papers which have been received, to the 19th, contain no intelligence of much consequence. It is not from Paris we expect to receive important news at the present moment. Bonaparte's birth day was celebrated on the 15th, and the frivolous populace were allowed their usual indulgences: the theatres were opened gratis, and bands of music were stationed in the elysian fields and other places, for those who chose to dance. Te Deum was performed in the hospital of the invalids.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, received by the last mail, mentions, that the division of the Russian fleet, which was to pass the Sound, is destined for the Mediterranean, to reinforce the squadron already arrived there from the Black Sea, and to protect Sardinia, Sicily, Morea, and the Seven Islands, against the attempts of France, it being yet doubtful for which of these countries the French fleet at Toulon is destined, should it, during the equinoxial gales, when probably our blockading ships will be driven from the coast, be able to get to sea, without fighting its way. This is so much the more probable, as, according to letters from Lord Nelson's fleet, the French ships at Toulon have, ever since last June, been in complete readiness to take advantage of the first opportunity to sail for that secret expedition, to which the French papers have announced them to be destined. The French ships in the Spanish ports are but badly manned; but the crews on board the Toulon fleet are picked men; and the land troops under the command of General Regnier consist of those Brigades, which distinguished themselves most under Bonaparte in his campaigns in Italy and Egypt.

We feel the highest satisfaction at having it in our power to announce, that the price of corn is rapidly falling [illegible] country. Flour experienced a very considerable farther reduction at Mark-lane in yesterday's market, and we have little doubt but that in the course of a few days it will find that level from which it was so unreasonably raised. This fall is principally to be attributed to the promising appearance of the harvest, and to the great importation of grain which has been made, and which is expected. The late rains, from the effect of which such serious apprehensions were entertained, have proved most beneficial in their operation. The smut has been removed, the ears have been cleansed, and the quality of the grain considerably swelled and improved by them. The persons who have made large purchases, upon the speculation of an extravagant rise, are aware of these circumstances, and they are endeavouring to shield themselves against the certain consequences of the depreciation which may be expected.

September 3.

Bonaparte was at Boulogne on the 21st, and was expected to remain there several days. No mention is made in the Moniteur of the period of his return to Paris, nor of the state of the expedition.

The details of Bonaparte's movements on the coast are confined entirely to reviews of the troops, and distribution of the insignia of the Legion of Honour.

Dispatches were yesterday morning received at the Admiralty from Admiral Louis, at Dungeness, dated on Saturday. They state his return to that place late on Friday evening, with several ships under his orders, from off Boulogne. Several of the ships have returned to the Downs. The Ardent, of 64 guns, and some more vessels belonging to the blockade squadron, were off Dover yesterday, taking in provisions and stores, preparatory to the resumption of their station off Boulogne,—They were expected to sail this morning.

September 8.

Count Zenobio, who arrived in the last packet from Gottenburgh, has been sent out of the kingdom by orders from government.

The Ministers of the Porte, as a counterpart to the bad news, have circulated a report that the affairs of Egypt are taking a more favourable turn; that the Pacha of Cairo exercises an authority, which no one pretends to dispute; that the Chief of the Mamelukes, Ali Bey, has fallen into his hands and been strangled, and that the fleet sent to Alexandria has arrived there in safety. Travellers who return from that country state, on the other hand, that the Delta is now entirely occupied by the Mamelukes, and that the different roving parties render commerce exceedingly difficult and dangerous.

September 11.

Paris Journals to the 2d inst. have come to hand. By these we learn that the Russian Charge d'Affaires quitted Paris on the 31st ult. The Journal du Commerce of the first inst. says, "The Russian Charge d'Affaires quitted Paris yesterday;" and the Gazette de France of the 31st ult. says, "The Russian Charge d'Affaires quitted Paris this day."—There seems, therefore, to be now little doubt that the two powers are on the eve of an open rupture.

It is remarkable, that while the Moniteur of the 16th ult. affects to look upon the sailing of the Russian fleet as a mere excursion of pleasure, or for the sake of exercising their men, that of the 28th considers Russia as making serious preparations for war. Sometimes, according to the Paris papers, the Russian fleet has only one month's provisions on board, and sometimes it is victualled for two months. They even send a ship of the line to cruize in the Baltic, merely to give an airing to an Admiral's lady who happens to be indisposed! These ridiculous tales evince at once the dread which the French government apprehends from allowing the people to be alarmed, by finding themselves involved in a war with Russia, and the low opinion it entertains of their understanding, which could be imposed upon by such gross and palpable nonsense.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Lord Nelson, off Toulon, the particulars of which have not transpired.

Lord Melville embarked on board the Monarch, Lord Keith, yesterday morning, and sailed to reconnoitre the French coast.

In the attack made by the Immortalite, Champion, and Orestes, upon the division that attempted to get into Calais and Boulogne from Ostend, our correspondent informs us, that several of the enemy's boats were driven on shore, and that the crews suffered considerably. The division was not able to get further than Calais, from whence it was attacked, and had one man killed and nine wounded.

Several sloops, brigs, and gun-vessels, sailed on Saturday, to reinforce our squadron off Boulogne.

It will be seen that the French have lost Admiral Latouche Treville, one of their best naval officers. The news of his death was [illegible] on the 24th of August.

Cardinal de Boisgelin, Archbishop of Tours, is likewise dead, at Angervilliers, in the 72d year of his age.

DEAL, September 7.

Yesterday morning the Ardent, of 64 guns, weighed anchor from Dover roads, and stood over towards Boulogne; she was joined about Mid Channel by the ships of our squadron, that have for some days past been victualled, &c. at Dungeness, when they all made for Boulogne roads. Yesterday about 12 o'clock a firing, which had been heard all the morning, became tremendous: it is understood to have been caused in the following manner:

Yesterday morning, at tide time, about 53 of the enemy's gun boats and gun brigs came out of Ostend, and attempted to get along shore to Boulogne, when they were attacked by our cruizers. The only vessels that were to annoy the flotilla were the Orestes sloop of war, and Bloodhound gun brig. Three of the enemy's gun brigs and a large praam succeeded in making Boulogne, the rest ran into Calais. I am sorry to hear that the first-lieutenant and master of the Orestes are wounded, though I understand only slightly, one man of the Bloodhound mortally.

The Orestes sloop of war had several shot through her, and received damage in her fore top mast. One of our frigates, the Immortalite, got becalmed close in with the batteries between Calais and Boulogne.—They kept up a continual cannonade upon her until dark, and her boats were observed a-head towing.

Movements of the enemy's flotilla.

"DOVER, August 27.

"After I wrote yesterday, the atmosphere became very clear, and in the evening the French coast could be seen with great distinctness. The camp at Boulogne could be plainly discerned; it seems to have been considerably increased of late; and the soldiers could be discovered at exercise. The French gun boats have been coming out of Boulogne ever since Friday evening, a few at a time, and although they did not appear from our heights to amount to more than a hundred, yet by a Falkstone lugger, which was off Boulogne yesterday, we are assured they amounted last night to three hundred and fifty outside of the harbour, besides an immense number inside. Our Dungeness squadron, consisting of about 18 ships of war, was yesterday evening at anchor to the west of Boulogne, and some of our smaller vessels were cruizing to and fro. Some of the French gun brigs put off from the rest, still keeping within cover of the land batteries, and seemed to wish to provoke our cruizers firing at them. This enticed some of our vessels to go too near the shore, to return their fire, and thus they were brought within range of their land batteries, the firing from which was tremendous, covering the whole coast with smoke. The Immortalite frigate went in and fired several broadsides at the enemy, and so did some smaller vessels. One of these was plainly seen from our heights to be a black-sided cutter, supposed to be the Constitution cutter, of Dover, 150 tons, 12 guns, and 40 men. Suddenly, the persons looking through glasses from our heights missed her, and on looking narrowly, they discovered her mast above water; soon afterwards, they saw many boats put off from our other ships to pick up the men, as they supposed; and as the crews of those boats held up their oars, after they had reached their object, it was concluded that all the crew of the cutter was saved. All this was plainly seen from our heights, about half past six last night, and no doubt was entertained that the enemy had sunk one of our cutters by their land batteries; but the fact not being positively certain, as persons looking from the heights are sometimes deceived, and the mail coach having set off, no account of this event could be sent to London last night. This morning, however, by the arrival of the lugger at Folkstone, the whole of what was seen from the heights has been confirmed. The cutter was struck by a bomb about half past six o'clock. It heeled on one side, and took in a deal of water, but it soon after righted, when the crew got out their sweeps, and made signals of distress. The Immortalite frigate immediately stood in between the cutter and the land, and fired several broadsides at the French flotilla and at the batteries, to cover the cutter, which was retreating with its sweeps, occasionally falling on one side, and taking in water, as if she had been struck and cut open by the bomb on that side. The Immortalite sent out all her boats, to pick up the crew, and other boats were likewise sent out, to the number of about 30; they were in a few minutes near the cutter, and took out her men. It is supposed the crew were all saved, as the boats held up all their oars, in signal that no man was lost. When any are lost, one or two oars are held down, in proportion to the number who suffered.—Soon after the men were saved the cutter went to the bottom. When the Immortalite [illegible] smoke both from her and [illegible] the blazes and were dreadful. Many shots could be seen fall considerably on this side of her, and some bombs fell so near as to splash her sides with water. Indeed, it is not doubted that she received several shot, and probably sustained some damage.

When the Immortalite and another frigate got under weigh, some persons on our heights expected to see our whole squadron get under weigh also; and that the enemy was actually going to attempt to come over. The vessels were full of soldiers. They remained, however, very snug, under cover of their batteries, when the night fell; and this morning they were in the same position. One of the frigates put into our roads this morning, and a boat put to shore with two officers. The moment they landed they sent the boat away, that the crew might not communicate with the spectators. Persons who viewed Boulogne within a few miles yesterday, and who have been at Gibraltar, say it is fortified as strongly as that celebrated garrison, great additions and improvements having lately been made.

"Six, P. M.—By a gentleman just come up here from Hythe, I have learned that the enemy have continued to send out their flotilla the whole of the tide, where they anchor in a line close in with the shore."

From the London Gazette—August 28.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, August 28, 1804.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Lord Gardner, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of Ireland, to William Marsden, Esq. dated at Cork, the 22d of August, 1804.

SIR,

Captain Maitland, of his Majesty's ship Loire (who has been cruizing for the last three weeks, for the protection of the homeward bound convoys) arrived here this afternoon with the Blonde, a large French privateer, of 30 guns, 9 pounders, and 240 men.

Enclosed I have the honour of transmitting to you, for their Lordships information, a copy of Captain Maitland's letter to me on the subject, together with a list of wounded on board the Loire.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GARDNER.

Loire, at Sea, August 19, 1804.

MY LORD,

I have much satisfaction in announcing to you the capture (by his Majesty's ship Loire) of a frigate privateer belonging to Bourdeaux, mounting 30 nine pounders, with 240 men, which I had the good fortune to fall in with, in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. long. 12 deg. 20 min.

on the 17th inſt. She has been a wonderful annoyance to the Britiſh trade during the preſent war, and is the ſhip Captain Gordon ſo gallantly conteſted with, until the Wolverine was in the act of ſinking. She held the Loire a chace of 24 hours, the laſt quarter of an hour being a running action; from our ſituation, together with the darkneſs of the night, few of our guns took effect upon her till latterly. Seven of her men were badly wounded, two of which are ſince dead. Six of the Loire's men were wounded, two only ſeverely, and I am happy to add, are in a fair way of recovery. I have every reaſon to be pleaſed with the conduct of the officers and ſhip's company I have the honour to command, during the ſhort time the action laſted; and feel ſatisfied, that had ſhe been a frigate of equal force to the Loire, they would have loſt none of the credit they ſo deſervedly obtained on a former occaſion.

The Blonde has been out twenty days, from Paſſage, in Spain, without having made any capture. She is a very fine ſhip, ſails remarkably faſt, and appears to me very well calculated for his Majeſty's ſervice. Encloſed is a liſt of the wounded on board the Loire.

F. L. MAITLAND.

Admiral Lord Gardner.

PARIS, Auguſt 18.

The greater part of the department of Upper Garonne has been laid waſte by a ſtorm of hail. Wheat, wine, corn, cattle, &c. every thing was deſtroyed in ten minutes, upon a ſpace of ſeveral leagues. The miſery and deſolation are great beyond deſcription in that country.

During his preſent viſit to the camps in Hungary, Bohemia, and in Moravia, his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles is accompanied by his brother, the Archduke Antoine, Grand Maſter of the Teutonic Order. Both the Princes left Vienna on the 5th inſt.

NEW-YORK, October 25.

Captain Ogilvie, arrived yeſterday from Cadiz, confirms the news of the prevalence of the yellow fever at Malaga. From 200 to 250 perſons died daily; all the phyſicians had fallen ſacrifices to the virulence of that diſorder. Twelve phyſicians and druggiſts had been ſent from Cadiz for their relief. The inhabitants were ſaid to be in a ſtate of ſtarvation, and prevented from leaving the city, by centinels being placed round it.

General Moreau and lady were ſtill at Cadiz, and would ſoon embark for America.

The arrival of the new ſhip Alexander, Captain Voſe, at this port, from London, has extended our advices from the continent of Europe three days later than before received. Captain Voſe has obligingly furniſhed us with London papers to the evening of the 13th of September. We have made a few extracts from thoſe papers, but they are not important.

—

RATISBON, Auguſt 27. Meſſrs. of the Emperor of Germany preſented the following Note:

"The Royal Electoral Miniſters of Bohemia, and of the Arch Duchy of Auſtria, have received, from their ſovereign, the incloſed printed pragmatic regulation, according to which his Imperial and Royal Majeſty, as ſovereign of the Auſtrian monarchy, with the conſent of France, has upon the grounds therein mentioned, determined to aſſume the *Hereditary Imperial Title.*

"The underſigned Miniſters haſten to inform the reſpective members of the German Diet of this determination, to whom, beſides, his Majeſty has ſent private notifications, not doubting but that it will be received in the moſt friendly manner.

"Moreover, as in the pragmatic regulation is mentioned, this hereditary dignity makes no change in the relative and former connections between Auſtria and the German ſtates. Theu nderſigned Miniſters have, therefore, particular orders to declare, that by this no change is made in the political conduct, and uſual attention of his Majeſty to the welfare of Germany; on the contrary, his Majeſty will double his endeavours to maintain the uſual good and friendly underſtanding with his co eſtates in Germany, without interruption.

(Signed)

"*Frederick Count de Stadion,*

"*Egid Joſeph Charles de Fahnmberg.*

"Ratiſbon, Auguſt 21."

This day, the following Swediſh Note was delivered to the Dietatum:

"In conſequence of the Note preſented to the Diet, by the Miniſters of the Emperor of Bohemia and Auſtria, concerning the hereditary imperial dignity in the houſe of Auſtria, the underſigned has orders to declare:

"That though his Swediſh Majeſty ſincerely participates in every thing, which may contribute to the advantage or gratification of his Imperial Majeſty; yet, as a guarantee of the conſtitution of the empire, and eſpecially as a ſtate of the empire, he conceived this to be an object which ought not to be merely notified to, but made a ſubject of diſcuſſion by, the Diet, that all the members of it might have an opportunity to give their opinions, as founded on the conſtitution of the German empire.

(Signed) "KNUT BILDT.

"Ratiſbon, Auguſt 26."

—

AMSTERDAM, Auguſt 28.

Our Gazette of this day contains the following article from Paris, dated the 23d inſtant:

"The fear that the flames of war may break out on the continent has made a diſadvantageous impreſſion on our funds. Our government has already turned its attention to the means of taking the ſtrongeſt meaſures, in caſe of neceſſity. Since yeſterday there has been much talk of a Senatus Conſultum, for a conſcription of 200,000, or, according to others, 300,000 men.

"If we may credit the reports in circulation, ſome changes will ſoon take place in the miniſtry. Among others, it is ſaid that the Ambaſſador who returns from Vienna, M. de Campagny, and who is intended for Miniſter of the Interior, will be employed in the Miniſtry for Foreign Affairs."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.

In the inſurrection which broke out in Aleppo, in Syria, againſt the new Pacha, in conſequence of his burthening the people with oppreſſive exactions, about 2000 perſons loſt their lives; 20,000 Janiſſaries firſt roſe, and were joined by 60,000 partiſans of the Sheriffs, and entered the caſtle of the Pacha, in which he bravely defended himſelf, but was taken by ſtorm.

LEYDEN, Auguſt 30.

Reports are circulated at Paris of a triple alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between the Emperors of Auſtria and France, and the King of Pruſſia. Time will ſhew whether there is any truth in them.

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LONDON, September 11.

The Hamburgh mail of yeſterday ſtates, that to the notification made by the French Ambaſſador at Sockholm, of the aſſumption of the Imperial Dignity by Bonaparte, not the ſlighteſt notice was taken by any of the Miniſters of his Swediſh Majeſty.

The Toulon fleet, when it lately attempted to ſail, had 12,000 land troops on board, and were ſuppoſed to be deſtined for an attack on Corfu, in caſe they ſhould have eſcaped the vigilance of our ſquadron.

The foreign papers ſtate, that ſome important changes of territory in Germany are ſhortly to take place, and that ſome propoſitions upon this ſubject are about to be ſubmitted to the Diet.

Letters from Cleves, of the 25th inſtant, ſtate, that Admiral Storey, who once commanded the Batavian fleet, and was kept under arreſt at that place, is now liberated.

Private letters from Paris ſtate, that at the Coronation of Bonaparte, as Emperor of the French, a new nobility will be inſtituted, under the title of Patricians, by a Senatus Conſultum, to be proclaimed upon that occaſion. This meaſure will include all perſons, with their families and deſcendants, who, within the firſt ten years of Bonaparte's reign, have occupied, or ſhall occupy, the firſt and great places of ſtate, ſuch as Field Marſhals, Commanders in Chief, Generals of Diviſion, Miniſters, Cardinals, Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c.

There were no papers received from the continent in the courſe of yeſterday or this morning, but there were abundance of rumours in circulation reſpecting the intended operations of the French and Ruſſian armies on the continent.

It was reported on the authority of the maſters of ſome ſhips arrived in the river, that a conſiderable body of Ruſſians had landed on the northern coaſt of Holſtein, and that the French had taken poſſeſſion of all the principal towns and ſtrong poſitions in the ſouthern part of that Duchy. If any credit be due to information received in ſo vague and queſtionable a ſhape, the oppoſing armies have moſt probably meaſured their reciprocal ſtrength with each other before this time. But we cannot attach much belief to the firſt of thoſe reports. We are perſuaded that Ruſſia will not proceed to actual hoſtility until the departure of her repreſentative at Paris ſhall be officially known at the Court of Peterſburgh; a communication which can ſcarcely be made before the middle of this month. The latter report is much more conſiſtent; it is not unlikely but the French might, as a precautionary meaſure, have occupied ſome of the commanding poſitions in the Duchy; but that very circumſtance contains in it the ſeeds of war with Sweden, Ruſſia, and moſt probably with Denmark. Whether it has been done with the concurrence, or without previouſly conſulting that Court, the proceeding muſt be equally offenſive to Ruſſia and Sweden. They are bound to protect the Daniſh territory, if it ſhall be tyrannically violated; and if the occupation is connived at, it is not to be expected that thoſe powers will tamely allow their enemy to poſſeſs himſelf of ſo advantageous a poſition.

The maſter of a Daniſh veſſel from Tonningen has declared that a courier from Gen. Bernadotte, commanding the French army in Hanover, had arrived in the capital of Holſtein, with a notification to Prince Charles of Heſſe, the Governor, "that his Duchy would be immediately occupied by a French army, ſhould the Daniſh government allow a ſingle company of Ruſſian ſoldiers to land there;" but offering at the ſame time "to make common cauſe againſt foreign invaders."

Was taken up,

BY the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 30th ult. a *BAY HORSE*, with a ſmall ſtar, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB BECHER.

Auguſt 14, 1804. §

[*CIRCULAR.*]

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At a Committee of the Society for the ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, *held at the new London Tavern, Cheapſide, on the 2d Aug.* 1804,

RESOLVED,

That the following CIRCULAR ADDRESS of the Friends of the Abolition of the Slave Trade be printed and circulated.

SIR,

As a friend to the Abolition of the Slave Trade, you will naturally be deſirous of receiving ſome more authentic and leſs erroneous accounts than the newſpapers have ſupplied, of the paſt progreſs and preſent ſtate of that great and momentous queſtion; and we have much ſatisfaction in informing you that there appears, at the preſent moment, a better proſpect than at any former period of bringing it to a ſucceſsful iſſue. In minds which have felt the proper force of thoſe principles to which the appeal is made, in the diſcuſſion of the queſtion of Abolition it is hardly poſſible that the zeal which was once felt, though from various cauſes it has not been lately called into action, ſhould be materially abated. The hope of ſucceſs will doubtleſs reanimate it; and that hope we have the pleaſure to ſtate may now be reaſonably entertained.

A Bill for the immediate and total Abolition of that guilty commerce was lately paſſed with the concurrence of large and decided majorities in the Houſe of Commons: and though its progreſs was ſtopped in the Upper Houſe, by a vote to put off the ſecond reading to a day beyond the expected prorogation, whereby the bill is loſt for this ſeſſion, yet it was diſtinctly ſtated by the propoſers of that vote, that it was not founded on oppoſition to the principle of the meaſure, but expreſsly on the ground that the bill had been ſent up at too late a period to be proceeded upon with effect.

Though the promoters of the bill in the Houſe of Commons had incurred no delay, but ſuch as from the peculiar circumſtances of the country and of the government could not have been with propriety avoided, yet, ſuppoſing the petitioners againſt the meaſure to have been fairly entitled to be heard by their counſel, and to produce evidence, which in the opinion of moſt of the Lords they clearly were, it cannot be denied that the ground of deciſion, in that Houſe, was ſuch as not only the opponents of the Abolition, but even its decided friends, might, in their circumſtances, very reaſonably adopt. There is no room therefore to conclude, from the late event, that the bill will not be ultimately carried: nor is the great encouragement derived ſoom the declared ſenſe of one branch of the legiſlature counterbalanced by the expreſſion of any oppoſite opinion in the other.

But theſe are not the only grounds on which the friends of juſtice and humanity may build new hopes of ſucceſs. The majorities which voted for the bill on ſeveral diviſions in the Lower Houſe were large, and, from their quality as well as from their number, clearly deciſive of the general ſenſe of the Commons. In both Houſes it appearad that the cauſe of Abolition had gained proſelytes ſince its laſt diſcuſſion in Parliament; and Members of great influence, who had formerly oppoſed it, appeared to have had their opinions either changed or ſhaken by new conſiderations, ariſing out of late events and exiſting circumſtances in the Weſt-Indies.

The aſpect of public affairs in that quarter certainly preſents new arguments of great weight againſt the Slave Trade; and ſince they turn on political as well as moral conſiderations, it is hoped that they may make a right impreſſion even on thoſe, who, from alledged reaſons of public expediency, have been hitherto our moſt determined opponents.

We may therefore hope that this long depending conteſt will ſoon be brought to a favourable deciſion. A bill will be introduced as early as may prove convenient in the next ſeſſion of Parliament; and thoſe leading members of the Upper Houſe, who propoſed and ſupported the poſtponement of the queſtion, ſtand pledged to co-operate with the friends of the bill in obtaining a direct and fair determination on its merits, and not to permit any ſuperfluous enquiries, or any other proceeding, to which, for the purpoſe of delay, ſome of the opponents of the meaſure might wiſh to reſort.

The criſis therefore of this great and intereſting cauſe may be ſaid to be at hand: and not only do the conſiderations already aſſigned, but others alſo which it is at preſent unneceſſary to diſcuſs, juſtify the animating hope of a favourable reſult. Our opponents indeed are numerous, affluent and powerful; they poſſeſs alſo the advantages of a cloſe union, maintained by powerful ſympathies, ariſing from an intereſt and character common to all its members, and diſtinct from thoſe of the reſt of the community. The influence of the public opinion on ſuch a queſtion being important, many of thoſe who conceive that they have a direct intereſt in ſupporting the Slave Trade may be expected to renew and redouble their efforts, in order, by the arts of miſrepreſentation and ſophiſtry, to deliver their cauſe from a part of the moral odium to which it is juſtly ſubject; as well as to revive the groundleſs clamours which they formerly raiſed, on ſpecious, but falſe, pretences, of dangers to be apprehended, from the effects of Abolition, to our colonial and commercial intereſts. The counteraction of ſuch inſidious attempts, by true information and fair argument, will conſtitute a material branch of the aid which the friends of the cauſe may contribute to its ſupport.

To ſhut out all danger of miſrepreſentation by our adverſaries, who have often attempted to confound the Abolition of the Slave Trade with the Emancipation of the Slaves, we take this opportunity of diſtinctly ſtating that OUR SINGLE OBJECT is (as it ever has been) to obtain a LEGISLATIVE ABOLITION of the SLAVE TRADE; and that the only means to be employed in effecting it are ſuch as muſt be admitted by all parties to be temperate and prudent, as well as unequivocally legal, conſtitutional and loyal.

To add any thing, for the ſake of exciting your zeal in this great cauſe, cannot, we truſt, be neceſſary. The caſe is one that muſt ſpeak home to the breaſt of every man of piety or benevolence, who is not groſly deceived as to the facts which it involves, and the principles on which it reſts. With thoſe facts and principles you cannot be unacquainted. Indeed, ſo much information, ſo much deciſive evidence is already before the public, that ignorance (the ſtrange deluſions of early prejudice apart) can ſcarcely be excuſable. By thoſe who will not take the trouble of patient enquiry, it ought to be well conſidered, that the more the nature, the ſources, and the effects of the Slave Trade have been examined, the more its atrocious wickedneſs has been felt, both in and out of Parliament; and this not by men of raſh and intemperate judgment, but by men of the moſt ſober, candid and prudent, as well as intelligent character, whoſe concluſions, on all other ſubjects, it would be deemed ſafe and wiſe to follow.

The reiterated deciſions of great majorities of the Houſe of Commons eſpecially thoſe of the preſent ſeſſions, furniſh another ſtrong ground of general preſumption on the ſame ſide. The minorities alſo have not only been ſmall in themſelves, but ſtill ſmaller, with a view to the weight of opinion which their ſuffrages may fairly challenge; for they have, in a great meaſure, conſiſted of gentlemen connected by property with the colonies, and whoſe early prejudices and miſtaken views of intereſt may be reaſonably ſuppoſed to have produced an unfair bias on their minds.

It ought to be added, that the acceſſion to the Houſe of Commons, by the Union with Ireland, has furniſhed a new proof that the preponderance of impartial opinion is againſt the Slave Trade. To the honour of that generous country, the Iriſh members, with ſcarcely any exception, voted in favour of the bill.

Theſe conſiderations it may be highly proper to point out to any perſon yet uninformed of the real merits of our cauſe: they ought at leaſt to induce a conſciencious mind to examine the evidence for himſelf; and when this is impartially done, the acquiſition of a zealous friend is what we may aſſuredly expect.

We truſt, Sir, that it is unneceſſary to call your attention to the magnitude any more than to the rectitude of our purpoſe. It would be impoſſible, indeed, in a letter, to do juſtice to its vaſt importance. Suffice it to ſay, that its object, taking it in its full extent and in all its relations, is to deliver millions now living; and, what is ſtill more, millions yet unborn, from "the greateſt practical evil that ever has afflicted the human race"*: to render the firſt of benefits to our country, by wiping out her foulеſt reproach, by putting away the moſt deteſtable of her ſins, by cutting off the moſt gigantic iniquity, which ever brought ſcandal on the Chriſtian name.

It is not the intention of the preſent addreſs, to ſuggeſt to you the adoption of any ſpecific plan of procedure; but to convey to you, and to the friends of Abolition in general, accurate intelligence reſpecting that intereſting queſtion, in order that you may be the better able to counteract the miſrepreſentations of our adverſaries, and to diffuſe correct information upon the ſubject.

We ſhall be obliged to you to acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and to communicate any hints which you may have to ſuggeſt on the ſubject of it, to our Secretary, Mr. JOHN CRISP.

By order of the Committee,

GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

London, 26 Birchin Lane.

* *Speech of Mr. Pitt in* 1792.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) October 22.

At the late Saliſbury Court, James Murrel was convicted of taking and conveying away from this ſtate, and ſelling as a ſlave, a free perſon of mixed blood, and was ſentenced to have been hung on the 19th inſt. but on a petition from the inhabitants of Rowan, ſtating that, if time were given the offender by a ſuſpenſion of his execution, the petitioners had an expectation that the ſtolen mulatto would be reſtored to his freedom. The Governor has granted him a reſpite to the 28th of December.

At laſt Hillſborough Superior Court, an action brought by a Miſs Chambles of Granville county, againſt a Mr. Bullock of the ſame county, for a breach of marriage promiſe, came on to be tried. The evidence given by the Plaintiff was a bond, given by Defendant for a licence to marry the Plaintiff, and the Defendant afterwards marrying a woman of larger property; the jury after a little conſideration brought a verdict of 150l.

At the laſt term of Saliſbury Superior Court, a woman and a man were convicted and ſentenced to be hung, for ſhooting the huſband of the former. We learn that they were originally from Wake county, and the murdered is the ſon of an old but induſtrious man of the name of Maynon, in the upper edge of the

county. The ſon and wife having moved into Montgomery, where this other man followed, and taking up with the wife, they conſpired, and ſhot young Maynor.

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GEORGETOWN, October 10.

Through the politeneſs of Captain Samuel Livingſton, maſter of the ſhip Iſabella, of Greenock, which was loſt on Thurſday, the 14th inſtant, on her outward bound paſſage from Wilmington, (N. C.) to Greenock, we have been verbally favoured with the following particulars relative to that unfortunate event:

On Tueſday, the 2d inſt. the Iſabella, 200 tons burthen, laden chiefly with naval ſtores, left Wilmington, N. C. and proceeded on her voyage for Greenock. The day following, at two P. M. in lat. 33, 3, then on the eaſt ſide of the gulf ſtream, ſhe encountered a very ſevere gale of wind and heavy ſea, that cauſed her to ſpring a leak, which gained ſo faſt on her, that with the utmoſt exertions, both pumps being kept conſtantly employed, it was found impoſſible to keep her free. Capt. Livingſton then veered ſhip and bore away for Cape Fear. When ſhe got into ſoundings in 18 fathoms, there were ten feet water in her hold, and the leak continuing to gain on her faſt, ſhe was in a ſhort time completely water-logged. The wind about this time ſhifting more northwardly, and the captain finding it out of his power to make Cape Fear, immediately ſtood for the neareſt port; about 6, A. M. the ſhip ſuddenly overſet. In this diſtreſſing and perilous ſituation, without a poſſibility of ſaving an article, except what they had on, the captain, crew, and one gentleman paſſenger, 14 in number, with conſiderable difficulty, got into the pinnace, the only remaining boat they had, with little hopes of ever reaching the ſhore, the ſea being exceedingly turbulent, but which, by the goodneſs of Divine Providence, they happily effected, after experiencing much danger and hardſhip, on the morning of the 4th inſt. and landed without the loſs of any at North Santee. We are truly ſorry to ſtate, in conſequence of the fatigue they underwent, the firſt and ſecond mates and two boys were taken ſick ſoon after their arrival, and remain ſo at preſent.

The captain, part of the crew, and the gentleman paſſenger, came up to this town on Saturday evening laſt, about 9 o'clock. They with pleaſure tender their ſincere thanks to Col. Huggins and Capt. Glaſs, for their polite and gentlemanly treatment, and the aſſiſtance afforded in forwarding them hither—they likewiſe feel themſelves indebted to the inhabitants of Georgetown, for the attention and ſympathy manifeſted on the recital of their ſufferings.

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HARTFORD, (Conn.) October 24.

We are informed from New-Haven, that on Wedneſday laſt the Governor and Council ſent a bill to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſtating, That whereas Wm. Judd, Agur Judſon, J. H. Tomlinſon, Hezekiah Goodrich, and N. Manning, Juſtices of the Peace, on the 29th of Auguſt, at New-Haven, with divers others, did aſſert and publiſh that we had no conſtitution; and whereas it was improper that perſons who believe the government a uſurpation ſhould exerciſe its powers: Therefore the ſheriff was directed to cite thoſe gentlemen to appear on the 25th inſt. to ſhew the reaſon why their commiſſions ſhould not be revoked. Our informant adds, that this bill excited ſome ſenſibility in the Houſe. Samuel Hart, of Berlin, very impudently remarked, that arguments would be unavailing, where there was the diſpoſition and the ability to paſs a bill. The queſtion on paſſing the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and there were 126 for it, and 43 againſt it. The Houſe then paſſed a reſolution, deſiring the Speaker to reprimand Hart.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.

By the arrival of the brig Orange, Captain Pelham, at Wilmington, North-Carolina, from Cadiz, on the 8th inſt. we learn, that General Moreau and family arrived at that place about the 8th of Auguſt, in a ſmall Spaniſh veſſel from Gibraltar. The Governor of the province of Andaluſia, who expected his coming, directed the Health-Office to ſend a boat to the veſſel immediately, for the General and his family.—He alſo ordered the gates of Cadiz to be opened at 12 o'clock at night, and went himſelf to the mole to conduct them into the city. The gates of Cadiz were never before opened after dark, which is there conſidered the greateſt mark of reſpect that can be ſhewn to the moſt exalted individual. The General was waited on and welcomed by all the diſtinguiſhed perſonages, both French and Spaniſh, in the city.

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His Excellency Caleb Strong, Eſq. Governor of Maſſachuſetts, has iſſued a proclamation, appointing Thurſday, the 29th day of November next, to be obſerved as a day of Public Thankſgiving and Praiſe, throughout that commonwealth.

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Extract of a letter from Mr. James Tootell, purſer of the Nautilus, to his relations in Annapolis, dated Syracuſe, June 29.

"I feel very anxious for a ſpeedy conveyance of this letter, for fear the report which Mr. Cox heard while at Malta, of my being dangerouſly wounded, may make you unhappy. It was reported, and currently believed, at Syracuſe, Malta, and the ſquadron off Tripoli, that Captain Somers and myſelf had been aſſaſſinated in Meſſina; there was ſome foundation for the report, the fact is this: the ſecond day after our arrival at Meſſina, the captain and myſelf took lodgings on ſhore: that night, about 11 o'clock, I went to the Grecian coffee houſe, which is but a ſhort diſtance from my lodgings, expecting to find ſome of our officers there; but found the houſe ſhut up, and was returning to my lodgings, when I was hailed by what I ſuppoſed to be the guard; I drew my dirk and ſtopped till them came up to me; there were about a dozen of men, armed with ſwords, clubs, &c. they immediately ſurrounded and ſeized me: I wounded one of them with my dirk.

"Captain Somers, who was returning home, heard my voice and came up to us; part of them immediately ſeized him and dragged him ſome diſtance off; I then got looſe from them, when they purſued me, and one of them knocked me down with a ſtone, which cut my head conſiderably:—they ſtill followed me, but I got to the houſe where I lodged before they came up.—In going up the ſteps, which were remarkably high, and being very weak from the loſs of blood, the villains ſeized me on the top. It was no doubt their intention to aſſaſſinate and rob me. They ſtruck me ſeveral times with a broad ſword on the head, but did not cut me. The noiſe on the ſteps brought down the maſter of the houſe, upon which they ſtarted. One of them made a ſtroke at Captain Somers with a ſword, which he caught in his hand, and which cut him conſiderably. The aſſaſſins were all apprehendrd the next day; one of them has ſince been publicly flogged through the ſtreets, and the reſt confined in priſon. Capt. Somers and myſelf are perfectly recovered."

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Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Congreſs, dated Gibraltar Bay, Auguſt 28, 1804.

"This opportunity is by a brig bound to Boſton, which will ſail in the courſe of half an hour. I will give you a ſhort account of our proceedings ſince we have been in theſe ſeas.—On our arrival here from America, commodore Barron received information that the Emperor of Morocco had threatened to declare war againſt the United States; in conſequence of this news the Commodore immediately diſpatched the Eſſex and this ſhip, to cruize off Tangier. On our arrival there we cleared ſhip for action, and at a word were all ready for blowing their town about their ears, when our Conſul, Mr. Simpſon, came off and informed captain Rogers that the report was unfounded, and further, that the Emperor had no inclination for war with us, ſince our ſquadron paid him a viſit at Tangiers Bay. We then ſailed for Salee, ran in under their batteries, and hoiſted our colours. We ſaw four Mooriſh ſhips of war in the harbor, but they did not appear inclined to viſit us, I ſuppoſe they would have preferred ſending their cards, rather than come themſelves; in fact they are a poor ſet of wretches, and the more I ſee of them, the more deſpicable opinion I form of them. The lateſt accounts received here from commodore Preble ſay, they have got the gun-boats in readineſs at Syracuſe, and that he was only waiting our arrival."

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches (Louiſiana) to the Editor of the Miſſiſippi Herald, dated September 19.

"A hunter lately returned from the head of Sabine, who reports, that while he was out he fell in with a party of the Panis Indians, who informed him that they had ſeen the bodies of three Americans, who had been recently killed in the Prarie villages, on Red river. If it was ſo, very little doubt is entertained but they were the bodies of three young men that went into that part of the country about three months ago, by the names of Knox, Anderſon, and Houſe, who it is ſaid were in ſearch of ſilver mines.

"The Oſage Indians are charged with the murders; but it would ſeem extraordinary, that while the Chiefs are at Waſhington city negociating a peace with the Preſident, that thoſe they left behind ſhould be committing depredations on the citizens of the United States, in our own territory; but there are thoſe who from ſome circumſtances are more inclined to believe they were killed by a party of Spaniſh ſoldiers ſent out for that purpoſe, who ſay that not long after the departure of Knox, Anderſon, and Houſe, from the Rapids, a Spaniard was there making ſtrict enquiry about them, relative to the object of their voyage, their route, &c. and was heard to ſay that there either was or would be "a party ſent out from Nagadoches, in purſuit of them."

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By a gentleman from Dover, (Del.) we learn, that the ſnow Philadelphia, captain Kennedy, of and from this port, bound to Cadiz, was drove on ſhore in the gale laſt Friday, at Pilot town, the paſſengers and crew ſaved, and it is ſaid the veſſel will be got off without injury.—Jerome Bonaparte and Lady were paſſengers on board, incog. and narrowly eſcaped drowning; it is ſaid the whole of the paſſengers were nearly naked, and that Madame Bonaparte was the firſt perſon who jumped into the boat. [*True American.*]

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Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated September 25, 1804.

"On Monday, the 3d, in the evening, we experienced, at this place, a ſevere gale, or rather hurricane, which did conſiderable damage among the planters by deſtroying the young canes: though the merchants have been the greateſt ſufferers.

"Almoſt every iſland to the eaſtward has ſuffered ſeverely, and the accounts from Jamaica and Curracoa, it is fear-ed, will be very unpleaſant; as there were among theſe veſſels a number of Americans, who bilged, with their cargoes on board. Proviſions are becoming ſcarce, and ſhould not ſupplies ſhortly arrive, am of opinion that article will be ſcarce and high throughout the Weſt Indies."

—

The French papers ſay, that in July Lord Nelſon ſent a frigate, with a third meſſenger, to Algiers, to demand the reſtoration of certain veſſels, the releaſe of a number of ſeamen, indemnity for certain loſſes; that the Britiſh Conſul ſhould be received again, and that the Dey ſhould apologize for his conduct. The Dey not only ſtill continues to refuſe to comply with theſe demands, but he inſiſts on having large ſums of the Engliſh before he receives the Conſul again.

—

The Journal du Soir, a Paris paper, of the 29th Thermidor, (Auguſt 17.) ſays, Mr. Livingſton, miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States of America, has received his letters of recal, and is about to return home. We are aſſured that he ſolicited this, but we are ignorant of the motives by which he has been actuated.

—

A letter from Paris (according to a London paper) ſays, "the firſt occupation of Fouche, ſince his return to the Miniſtry of Police, is to cruſh what Bonaparte calls the faction of Generals, which is the only one he now ſeems to dread; but to be able to do ſo, he muſt invent ſome new plot, and publiſh new acts of conſpiracy, and new liſts of proſcriptions againſt pretended conſpirators, in which thoſe Generals ſuſpected or hated by him are inculpated. It is already reported, with confidence, by Bonaparte's favourites, that a tail of the late royaliſt conſpiracy has been found out, as much apprehended, and as deſerving puniſhment as the body of it. That particulars are, however, not mentioned, and every party therefore publiſhes them according to its own notions or wiſhes. The only thing known is, that the late royaliſt Chief, Count de Bourmont, who, in January 1800, made his peace with the Conſular government, and was, in the December following, contrary to the treatry, arreſted and ſent to the citadel at Beſancon, where he remained ſhut up, in the beginning of this month, was carried to the Temple, where he ſtill remains, accuſed of being at the head of a new conſpiracy, in which La Horie, Macdonald, Southam, Lecourbe, Salm, Bonneau, and other celebrated generals, who have fought under Pichegru and Moreau, are inculpated, or ſaid to be ſo. Generals Even, Reynier, and Deſſolles, are mentioned as ſuſpected of belonging to the faction of generals; and though ſtill employed, are watched by other generals in whom Bonaparte confides. La Horie, Southam, Salm, and Bonneau, are now confined in the Temple; but Macdonald and Lecourbe are exiled forty leagues from Paris, and remain until further orders, under the inſpection and reſponſibility of the Police Commiſſaries of their place of exile.—It has been reported that they were to be tried; but it is now commonly believed, that Bonaparte has no other object in view, than to force thoſe obnoxious generals, who have many friends and adherents in the army, to leave France and follow Moreau to America. It is ſaid that Fouche has already propoſed ſuch a voluntary exile to theſe generals; but that none of them, except La Hoire, has accepted of it, he being the only one, whoſe connection with Moreau, for whom beſides he has a great friendſhip, would make it deſirable to follow his former chief, whoſe accomplice he was alſo accuſed of being."

[Subſequent dates contain no confirmation of the above account.]

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ÆRIAL ASCENSION.

St. Peterſburgh, July 17.—The aſcenſion in the air, undertaken by the deſire of the Academy of Sciences, to make experiments, has had the deſired effect. The famous chymiſt, Sacharoff, and Profeſſor Robertſon, aſcended in a favourable ſtate of the weather, from the garden of the Cadet Corps, at 25 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening. The members of this learned body, who ſo much intereſt themſelves for the advancement of ſciences, attended, and witneſſed the aſcenſion, the moſt beautiful yet ſeen in Ruſſia. The three ſmall baloons ſent into the air as guides, or to reconnoitre the wind, went firſt to the ſouth, but ſoon afterwards to the eaſt, and towards the Baltic. This did not prevent the æronauts from aſcending, having with them ſeveral inſtruments to make experiments. The baloon floated over the Baltic Sea for upwards of an hour. Two different winds were felt blowing in oppoſition. From the city a manœuvre was obſerved, which had for its object to cut though the upper wind, and by it procure the travellers an opportunity of getting to the ſouthward and over the land. Afterwards they aſcended higher and higher, until ten o'clock, when the baloon was entirely loſt ſight of, even by the perſons following it with the teleſcopes from the Obſervatory. The next day an expreſs brought the Preſident of the Academy of Sciences information, that the æronauts had, without any accident, arrived at Siwaretz, 60 werſts, or near 26 leagues, from this capital. They deſcended forty-five minutes paſt ten in the Engliſh Garden, oppoſite the caſtle of General Emidoff, who received and entertained the ærial travellers with the greateſt hoſpitality. The reſult of this aſcenſion, undertaken only for ſcientific experiments, will ſoon be publiſhed, and found very intereſting as well as inſtructive.

—

MARRIED, on Saturday, the 20th inſt. at Salem, New-Jerſey, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, JOSIAH HARRISON, Eſq. to Miſs ISABELLA DICK, daughter of Dr. Samuel Dick, all of that place.

The Subſcriber,

HAVING declined his preſent buſineſs, and ſold out his ſtock of goods, all perſons indebted to him are deſired to come forward, and ſettle their reſpective accounts; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt him are deſired to preſent them, and they ſhall be paid.

JAMES STOKES,
No. 16, High-ſt.

Oct. 26, 1804.

The Subſcribers,

HAVING purchaſed from MR. JAMES STOKES all his Stock of Goods, and having taken on a leaſe from him that noted ſtand for buſineſs which he lately occupied, No. 16, High-ſtreet, corner of Front-ſtreet, now offer for ſale, on reaſonable terms, a valuable aſſortment of Merchandize, conſiſting of

ELEGANT LOOKING-GLASSES,
BRASS ANDIRONS,
SHOVELS AND TONGS,
CUTLERY of moſt kinds,
TEA TRAYS,
CANDLESTICKS,
STEEL FENDERS,
CASTORS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
LINENS AND MUSLINS,
SILK, COTTON AND WORSTED HOSE,
BLANKETS AND SACKING BOTTOMS,
CHINTZES, SHAWLS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,

And vaſt number of other Articles, too tedious to mention,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

THOMAS & JAMES FASSITT.

Oct. 26, 1804.

NOTICE.

To be Sold, at public Vendue,

On 3d day, the 20th day of November next, on the premiſes,

THREE FOURTHS OF AN UNDIVIDED VALUABLE *PLANTATION,*

SITUATE in the townſhip of Manington, in the county of Salem, on the public road leading from Salem to Thompſon's bridge, and is pleaſantly ſituated on Salem creek, within one mile of Salem town. Said plantation in whole contains about 110 acres; about 40 acres of excellent meadow, and the remainder arable land of the firſt quality, all well calculated for red clover. There are on the premiſes (that will be ſold) a large two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, 30 by 40 feet, conveniently planned, a pump and well of good water near the door; a large barn, with a pump of water in the yard; waggon-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, and other convenient out houſes; there are likewiſe a young apple orchard of excellent fruit on the premiſes, a paled garden and yard, &c. A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as it is preſumed no perſon will purchaſe without a view of the property, which may be had before or on the day of ſale, by applying to JESSE WILSON, on the premiſes. The above deſcribed plantation was late the property of EBENEZER MILLER, deceaſed. The ſales will open at three o'clock, P. M. of ſaid day, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given, by

THE HEIRS OF SAID DECEASED.

Oct. 24, 1804.

Soapſtone Quarry.

SOAPSTONE for Sugar-houſes, Slitting-mills, Steel-furnaces, or any kind of fire works, may be had on reaſonable terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, about eleven miles from Philadelphia, and four from the Lancaſter turnpike road.

JOHN ROWLINS.

Oct. 29, 1804.

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at the Red Lyon Inn, on the Weſt-Cheſter road, on the 10th of Auguſt laſt, a red Cow, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHILIP WILLIAMS.

Upper Darby, Delaware county,
Oct. 29, 1804.

Whereas,

IN purſuance of a Commiſſion, under the hand and ſeal of Iſaac Smith, Eſq. one of Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, dated the 15th day of Auguſt, 1804, appointing us, the ſubſcribers, Commiſſioners to divide the following tracts or parcels of LAND, viz.

Firſt, A certain houſe and lot of land, ſituate in Glouceſter county, adjoining lands of John Hutchinſon, Iſaac Ivins, and what is called Mifflin's tract. *Alſo*, one other tract of land, ſituate in Hopewell townſhip, in the county of Cumberland, adjoining lands of James Sheppard, Abner Shepperd, Delany Sharp, and others, ſaid to contain one hundred acres, more or leſs, late the property of Daniel Mulford, deceaſed, into ſeven equal parts. We have made partition of ſaid lands, and do hereby notify all perſons therein concerned, that we will attend at the houſe of Maſon Mulford, Inn-keeper, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland, on Wedneſday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, for the purpoſe of making an allotment, by ballot, of the ſeveral ſhares of the ſame.

JAMES SHEPPARD,
GEORGE BURGIN,
JEREMIAH BENNETT, jun.

Bridgetown, Cumberland county,
October 19, 1804.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 18th of September, a bright bay gelding colt, about 14 hands high, three years old, ſhod before, not docked, but the hair cut ſquare at the end of his tail. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, and gives information to PHILIP WILLIAMS, at the ſign of the Red Lion, in Upper-Darby townſhip, on the Weſt Cheſter road, or to the ſubſcriber, in Brandywine townſhip, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

CLEMENT RIGG.

Oct. 22, 1804.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of DAVID CUMMING, late of Willow Grove, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, will be ſold, on the premiſes, the 31ſt of this month, the following valuable

Real Eſtate, viz.

No. 1, CONTAINING about thirty-three acres of land, in a high ſtate of cultivation; there are erected thereon a large and convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, ſtone milk-houſe, barn, and carriage-houſe—a well of excellent water and a pump in it near the door. Alſo, a thriving apple orchard of well ſelected fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. This property is well ſuited for a farmer or country reſidence.

No. 2, A lot containing about one acre of land, adjoining the above, on which is erected an elegant large and well finiſhed dwelling-houſe, built of the beſt materials, and in a modern ſtyle, alſo a milk-houſe, and well of good water near the door. This property is eligibly ſituated for a country retreat or public buſineſs, it being on the upper end of the Cheltenham and Willow Grove turnpike roads.

There will alſo be ſold, at the ſame time and place, a number of valuable lots of woodland, containing from two to five acres, and ſeveral lots of cleared land, from five to fifteen acres each, ſome of which may be ſold with No. 1 and 2, if more agreeable to the purchaſers.

Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, previous to the day of ſale, will pleaſe to apply to JONATHAN HEATON, reſiding thereon.

The ſale to begin at one o'clock, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

RACHEL JARRET, *Executrix.*
GEORGE M. CUMMING, } *Exe'rs.*
JOHN SHOEMAKER, jun. }

Montgomery county, 10th Mo.
13th, 1804.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers, now in actual confinement in the priſon of the county of Salem, have applied to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Salem, for the benefit of the Inſolvent Laws of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, the ſaid court have appointed Monday, the fifth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Furman Mulford, Innkeeper, in the town of Salem, to hear us and our creditors, why we ſhall not take the benefit of the Inſolvent Laws of New-Jerſey.

CHRISTOPHER VANSANT,
JOHN ANDERSON,
JOSEPH FISHER,
ELLIS MEREDITH,
JACOB HORNOR,
JAMES M'CALLISTER,
JAMES HOWELL,
JOSEPH GOSLING,
SAMUEL WHITE,
DENNIS CONNELY,
JOHN THOMAS.

September 24, 1804.

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on the Ridge road, three and an half miles from the city, about a fortnight ago, a ſmall *RED COW*, with a white face, and white on her belly, and a *CALF*, ſuppoſed to be about four weeks old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

October 20, 1804.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ANDREW SHINER, of Briar creek townſhip, in the county of Northumberland, having aſſigned over all his property unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY and SAMUEL JOHNSON, in truſt for the benefit of his creditors—Now this is to notify all perſons having demands againſt the aforeſaid Andrew Shiner, that they produce their accounts, properly atteſted, unto SAMUEL LIVEZEY, of Plymouth, in Montgomery county; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid Andrew Shiner, that they make payment to either of the above named Aſſignees, or to ſuch perſons only as are legally authoriſed by them to receive the ſame.

9th Mo. 20th, 1804. tf

Notice to Creditors.

THE Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, have appointed Tueſday, the 6th of November, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Maſon Mulford, Innkeeper, in Bridgetown, to hear us and our creditors with reſpect to our obtaining the benefit of the Inſolvent Laws of New-Jerſey.

ENOS SINKMERS,
CHARLES BENNET,
EDWARD HAMILTON,
RALPH SHAPSHERS,
JOSEPH SCOTT,
JOSHUA BRADWATER,
LEWIS FASEMIER,
WILLIAM CADINGTON,
ELIAS SEELEY,
JASON LOPER,
URIAH LONG,
JOHN JAY,
NICHOLAS ADKIS,
JOSIAH HICKS.

October 2, 1804.

ON THE FOURTH MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,

The German Trinity Church Lottery,

WILL COMMENCE DRAWING, AT THE STATE-HOUSE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Total value.*
1	of	10,000	are	10,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,000		2,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
35		100		3,500
90		50		4,500
100		20		2,000
6000		7		42,000
6274 Prizes.			Dolls.	90,000

Recapitulation of part of the Capital Prizes.

1	firſt drawn No. on the 10th day	500
1	15th	500
1	20th	500
1	25th	500
1	30th	500
1	35th	500
1	40th	1,000
1	45th	1,000
1	50th	1,000
1	55th	1,000
1	On the laſt day, when only 600 are in the wheel	6,000

Tickets and Shares, for ſale, by

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,
No. 82, Cheſnut-ſtreet.
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.
No. 85, South Second-ſtreet.
AND BY
ADAM PREMIR,
No. 134, ſouth Sixth-ſtreet.
ANTHONEY HOOKEY,
corner of Green and Third-ſtreets.
CHARLES BOWMAN,
No. 16, Budd-ſtreet
} *Commiſſioners.*

Whole Tickets, 6 dollars.
Half Tickets, 3 25
Quarter Tickets, 1 75

☞ *CASH* will be advanced for PRIZES during the drawing, or they will be received in payment for tickets.

September 4, 1804.

To be Sold, at public vendue,

At the houſe of JOHN BROWN, Inkeeper, in the town of Berwick, on Fourth Day, the 14th of 11th Mo. (November) next, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about one hundred acres, ſituate within one mile of the town of Berwick, on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna, chiefly bottom land on Briar creek, in Northumberland county, whereon are erected a good log dwelling-houſe, a double frame log barn, a well of good water at the door, alſo a merchant mill, the under part ſtone, the ſecond ſtory frame, lately put in order for merchant work; alſo a new ſaw mill, in good order. There is on ſaid premiſes a quantity of excellent limeſtone; the ſituation is healthy and pleaſant, and a great part of it may be ſufficiently watered from the mill race at a ſmall expence. The terms of payment will be one third caſh, at which time a ſufficient title will be executed, by giving a mortgage for the remainder, to be paid in two yearly payments, with intereſt.

N. B. The above property is part of the eſtate of ANDREW SHINER, and to be ſold by order of his creditors, by

SAMUEL LIVEZEY, } *Aſſignees.*
SAMUEL JOHNSON, }

9th Mo. 20th, 1804.

A CLERK for IRON-WORKS WANTED.

A MAN that is capable of keeping accounts, and attending to the uſual buſineſs at Iron-works, will meet with employment, if application be made ſoon. One that has a ſmall family would not on that account be objected to. None need apply, except they can produce good recommendations as to honeſty and ſobriety. Application to be made at No. 53, North Water-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

October 8th, 1804. ¶

Notice.

THE partnerſhip of Walters and Thomas, ſtorekeepers, in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, being diſſolved by the death of JOSEPH WALTERS—this is to give notice to all perſons indebted to ſaid firm, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſame are requeſted to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

JOHN THOMAS, *ſurviving partner.*

Haverford, Sept. 10th, 1804. †

STOLEN,

OUT of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the night of the 29th of laſt month, a bright bay HORSE, with a blaze in his face, his near hind foot white, a natural trotter, five years old, ſixteen hands high, and is blind.—A reward of Eight Dollars will be paid by the ſubſcriber, living near the General Green Tavern, in Goſhen, Cheſter county, to any perſon that will deliver ſaid horſe to him, and ſecure the thief, that he may be brought to juſtice, or Four Dollars for the horſe only.

RICHARD GOODWIN,

10th Mo. 6th, 1804. †

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Marcus-Hook Croſs Roads, about the 15th of July laſt, a *SORREL HORSE*, about fourteen and an half hands high, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, trots and canters. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to defray his expences.

JACOB D. BARKER.

Auguſt 27, 1804.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of JANE BURN, late of Marple townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH BURN,
EDWARD HUNTER, } *Executors.*

Sept. 3, 1804.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Point-no-Point, Northern-Liberties, 2 miles from Philadelphia, on the 18th ultimo, a red COW, ſuppoſed to be 4 or 5 years old, there is ſome white on her forehead, and two white ſpots on her hind legs. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. HENRY NEWKIRK.

Sept. 18, 1804.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Haverford townſhip, Delaware county, on the 23d ult. a brown COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, ſuppoſed to be 6 or 7 years old, crooked horns, gives milch. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. LEONARD SNYDER.

Sept. 18, 1804.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of WILLIAM SELLERS, PRINTER, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts properly authenticated for ſettlement, to

ROBERT B. SELLERS,
ADMINISTRATOR.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1804.

Whitehall Farm.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, handſomely ſituated for a country ſeat, on the Swedes'-ford road, 5 miles from Norriſtown, and 19 from Philadelphia, near the Skippack road, and one from John Wentz's tavern; containing 101 acres of land, 20 acres of which are good woodland, and 23 of good meadow. A two ſtory ſtone houſe, in good repair, with a new piazza 33 by 9 feet; a large garden, newly paled in. Alſo, a log houſe adjoining, ſuitable for a family; an excellent young orchard of 200 grafted peach and apple trees, with a number of plumbs, apricots, &c. A log barn, corn-crib, waggon and carriage-houſe, complete; ſtone ſpring-houſe, over a never failing ſpring, and a good well at the door. For terms, pleaſe to enquire of JOHN HALLMAN, on the premiſes, or to HUGH CHRISTY, No. 2, North Water-ſtreet.

Auguſt 30, 1804. tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife HESTER, without provocation, hath left my bed and board—Theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD MARSHALL.

Cheſter townſhip, Burlington county, Sept. 27, 1804. ¶

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, ſome time ago, a ſtray COW. She is a brindle, with both of her ears cropt, alſo remarkably poor. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SIMON FRIES.

Sept. 10, 1804. †

ESTATE OF Richard Thatcher, deceaſed.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the late RICHARD THATCHER, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

JAMES VAUX, *Adminiſtrator,*
No. 72, North Third-ſtreet.

1ſt Mo. 1ſt, 1803. tbctf

For Sale,

A Griſt and Saw Mill,

SITUATED on the main branch of Salem creek, near the village of Woodſtown, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, county of Salem, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. The griſt mill has two water wheels, with three run of ſtones, two of which are burs, three bolts, one ſuperfine, and two common, one rolling ſcreen, one elevator, and one jack. The mills are in good order and good repute, and eſteemed to be the beſt ſtand in the country, commanding a conſtant ſupply of work. The ſaw mill is almoſt new, and lies within one mile and an half of a vaſt body of white oak timber of the firſt quality. Alſo, with the above, two hundred and ten acres of good land, one hundred well timbered, fifteen meadow and the reſidue plough land (about ſeventeen acres of which lie in the village of Woodſtown, pleaſantly ſituated for building lots.) There are on the premiſes two convenient dwelling houſes, two barns, out houſes, &c. two bearing apple orchards, two peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit; the whole lying on the main poſt road from Philadelphia to Salem, diſtant twenty-ſeven miles from the former, and nine miles from the latter, and within five of a public landing. The above may be purchaſed together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Preſuming no perſon will contract without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary.—For further particulars apply to the ſubſcribers, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM WAYNMAN,
SAML. L. JAMES.

Woodſtown, 29th Auguſt, 1803. tf

N. B. The ſubſcribers having it in contemplation to view ſome of the back lands in the ſtates of New-York and Pennſylvania, would not object to receive a conſiderable number of acres in part pay, provided they approve of them. WAYNMAN & JAMES.

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